



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

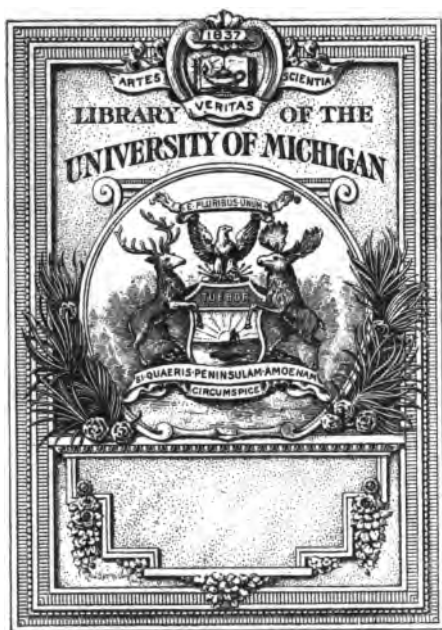
Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>



LG
741
.A82

AUCKLAND

University College

(UNIVERSITY OF NEW ZEALAND).


CALENDAR

FOR THE YEAR 1897.

Auckland:

PRINTED FOR THE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

MDCCCXCVII.



Auckland :
PRINTED BY WM. McCULLOUGH, HIGH STREET.

1897.



Auckland University College

Visitor :

THE HONORABLE THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION.

Council :

CHAIRMAN—THE HONBLE. SIR GEORGE MAURICE O'RORKE,
M.A., HON. LL.D., M.H.R. (A. 2)

THE MAYOR OF AUCKLAND, ABRAHAM BOARDMAN, Esq. *

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE AUCKLAND BOARD OF EDUCATION,
JAMES MUIR, Esq. *

THE MOST REVEREND WILLIAM GARDEN COWIE, D.D (B. 3)
JACKSON PALMER, Esq. (B. 2)

THE REVEREND WILLIAM JAMES WILLIAMS (A. 1)

GERALD LOFTUS PEACOCKE, Esq. (A. 3)

FREDERICK EHRENFRIED BAUME, Esq. LL.B. (C. 1)

THE HONORABLE JOSEPH AUGUSTUS TOLE, B.A., LL.B.
(B. 1)

JAMES SCOTT MACLAURIN, Esq., B. Sc. (C. 2)

CHARLES THOMAS MAJOR, Esq., B.A., B. Sc. (C. 3)

Registrar :

DAVID WILLIAMSON RUNCIMAN, M.A.

* *Ex officio.*

A. Appointed by the Governor in Council.

B. Elected by the Members of the General Assembly resident in the
Provincial District of Auckland.

C. Elected by Graduates.

1. Until May, 1897.

2. Until May, 1898.

3. Until May, 1899.

Professors and Lecturers.

Professors:

Classics.

HENRY ARNOLD TALBOT-TUBBS, M.A. Oxford; sometime Craven Fellow, and Arnold Historical Prizeman.

English.

CHARLES WILLIAM EGERTON, M.A. Dublin; Senior Moderator and Gold Medallist, 1885; Vice-Chancellor's Prizeman in English Prose Composition.

Mathematics.

HUGH WILLIAM SEGAR, M.A. Cambridge; Second Wrangler, 1890; Smith's Prizeman, 1892.

Chemistry and Experimental Physics.

FREDERICK DOUGLAS BROWN, Hon. M. A. Oxford, B.Sc. London, F.C.S.

Biology and Geology.

ALGERNON PHILLIPS WITHIEL THOMAS, M.A. Oxford, F.L.S., F.G.S.; Burdett-Coutts University Scholar.

Lecturers.

Music.

CARL GUSTAV SCHMITT, Professore Onorario della Scuola Dantesca Napolitana; Knight Commander Order Crown of Italy; Medallist of the South German Orchestral Competition; late Music Director, Königsburg; Galileian Medallist, University of Florence.

French.

JOSEPH WLADISLAS EDMOND POTOCKI DE MONTALK, B. ès L., Paris; Officier d'Académie.

Contents.

	PAGE.
VISITOR, COUNCIL, REGISTRAR	III.
PROFESSORS, LECTURERS	v.
CALENDAR	1
HISTORICAL SKETCH	13
COLLEGE REGULATIONS	18
Premiums	21
Prizes in Early English	22
Regulations Respecting the Glasgow Medals	22
Regulations Respecting the College Library	22
Regulations Respecting the School of Music	23
Regulations Respecting Sinclair and Gillies Scholarships	26
ANNUAL EXAMINATION, 1896	29
UNIVERSITY SENIOR SCHOLARSHIPS	41
UNIVERSITY JUNIOR SCHOLARSHIPS	41
THE EXHIBITION 1851 SCIENCE SCHOLARSHIP	42
SINGLATE SCHOLARSHIP	42
GILLIES SCHOLARSHIP	42
SYLLABUS OF LECTURES FOR SESSION 1897	43
GRADUATES	57
UNDERGRADUATES	60
PRESENTATIONS TO THE COLLEGE LIBRARY	62
APPENDIX—	
Examination Papers	i to lxxi.
TIME TABLE .. .. .	.. At end

AUCKLAND UNIVERSITY COLLEGE CALENDAR—1897.

JANUARY, XXXI.

1	F	
2	S	
3	S	
4	M	
5	TU	
6	W	
7	TH	Convocation meets at Auckland
8	F	
9	S	
10	S	
11	M	
12	TU	
13	W	
14	TH	
15	F	
16	S	
17	S	
18	M	Council meets.
19	TU	
20	W	
21	TH	
22	F	
23	S	
24	S	
25	M	
26	TU	
27	W	
28	TH	
29	F	
30	S	
31	S	

AUCKLAND UNIVERSITY COLLEGE CALENDAR.—1897.

FEBRUARY, XXVIII.

1	M	
2	T _U	
3	W	
4	Th	
5	F	
6	S	
7	S	
8	M	
9	T _U	
10	W	
11	T	
12	F	Professorial Board meets.
13	S	
14	S	
15	M	Council meets.
16	T _U	
17	W	
18	Th	
19	F	First Meeting of College Council, 1883.
20	S	
21	S	
22	M	
23	T _U	
24	W	Senate meets at Auckland. Application for
25	Th	<i>ad eundem</i> degrees not received after this
26	F	date.
27	S	
28	S	

AUCKLAND UNIVERSITY COLLEGE CALENDAR,—1897.

MARCH, XXXI.

1	M	First Term begins
2	TU	Subject of Bowen Prize Essay given out during
3	W	this month.
4	TH	
5	F	
6	S	
7	S	
8	M	
9	TU	
10	W	
11	TH	
12	F	Professorial Board meets.
13	S	
14	S	
15	M	Council meets
16	TU	
17	W	
18	TH	
19	F	
20	S	
21	S	
22	M	
23	TU	
24	W	
25	TH	
26	F	
27	S	
28	S	
29	M	
30	TU	
31	W	

AUCKLAND UNIVERSITY COLLEGE CALENDAR.—1897.

APRIL, XXX.

1	TH	
2	F	
3	S	
4	S	
5	M	
6	T	
7	W	
8	TH	Candidates' notice for Honours, for M.A., and for B.Mus. Examinations, and for all Engineering Examinations, 1897, not received after this date: the fee may be paid up to May 1st, or a <i>Treble</i> fee up to May 8th.
9	F	
10	S	
11	S	
12	M	
13	TU	
14	W	
15	TH	Good Friday.
16	F	
17	S	
18	S	Easter Day.
19	M	
20	TU	Special Medical Examinations held towards the end of this month if required.
21	W	
22	TH	
23	F	Professorial Board meets.
24	S	
25	S	Council meets.
26	M	
27	TH	
28	W	
29	TH	
30	F	

AUCKLAND UNIVERSITY COLLEGE CALENDAR.—1897.

MAY, XXXI.

1	S	
2	S	
3	M	
4	T _U	
5	W	
6	T _H	
7	F	
8	S	
9	S	
10	M	First Term ends.
11	T _U	
12	W	
13	T _H	
14	F	
15	S	
16	S	
17	M	Council meets.
18	T _U	
19	W	
20	T _H	
21	F	University College opened by His Excellency
22	S	the Governor, 1883.
23	S	
24	M	Queen's Birthday.
25	T _U	
26	W	
27	T _H	
28	F	
29	S	
30	S	
31	M	

AUCKLAND UNIVERSITY COLLEGE CALENDAR.—1897.

JUNE, XXX

1	TU	
2	W	
3	TH	
4	F	
5	S	
6	S	
7	M	Second Term begins.
8	TU	
9	W	
10	TH	
11	F	
12	S	
13	S	
14	M	
15	TU	
16	W	
17	TH	
18	F	Professorial Board meets
19	S	
20	S	
21	M	Council meets.
22	TU	
23	W	
24	TH	
25	F	
26	S	
27	S	
28	M	
29	TU	
30	W	

AUCKLAND UNIVERSITY COLLEGE CALENDAR.—1897.

JULY, XXXI.

1	TH
2	F
3	S
4	S
5	M
6	TU
7	W
8	TH
9	F
10	S
11	S
12	M
13	TU
14	W
15	TH
16	F
17	S
18	S
19	M
20	TU
21	W
22	TH
23	F
24	S
25	S
26	M
27	TU
28	W
29	TH
30	F
31	S

Professorial Board meets.

Council meets.

AUCKLAND UNIVERSITY COLLEGE CALENDAR.—1897.

AUGUST, XXXI.

1	S	
2	M	
3	TU	
4	W	
5	TH	
6	F	
7	S	
8	S	
9	M	
10	TU	Second Term ends.
11	W	
12	TH	
13	F	
14	S	
15	S	Undergraduates exempted under Statute "Terms
16	M	and Lectures" must give notice by the
17	TU	15th to the College Registrar of their in-
18	W	tention to come up for Annual Examination.
19	TH	
20	F	Council meets Monday 16th.
21	S	
22	S	
23	M	
24	TU	
25	W	
26	TH	
27	F	
28	S	
29	S	"New Zealand University Act, 1874," passed.
30	M	
31	TU	

AUCKLAND UNIVERSITY COLLEGE CALENDAR.—1897.

SEPTEMBER, XXX.

1	W	Third Term begins.
2	TH	
3	F	
4	S	
5	S	Candidates' notices for November degree, and Scholarship, and Law Professional Examinations, not received by the University Registrar after this date, except with <i>Treble</i> fee up to September 8th. " New Zealand University Act, 1870."
6	M	
7	TU	
8	W	
9	TH	
10	F	" Auckland University College Act, 1882."
11	S	
12	S	
13	M	
14	TU	
15	W	Professorial Board meets.
16	TH	
17	F	
18	S	
19	S	Council meets.
20	M	
21	TU	
22	W	
23	TH	
24	F	
25	S	
26	S	
27	M	
28	TU	
29	W	
30	TH	

AUCKLAND UNIVERSITY COLLEGE CALENDAR.—1897.

OCTOBER, XXXI.

1	F	Last day of receiving notices for Annual Examination from students who have attended Lectures.
2	S	
3	S	
4	M	
5	TU	
6	W	
7	TH	
8	F	
9	S	
10	S	Professorial Board meets.
11	M	
12	TU	
13	W	
14	TH	
15	F	
16	S	
17	S	Council meets.
18	M	
19	TU	
20	W	
21	TH	
22	F	
23	S	
24	S	Candidates' for December University Examinations and for November Medical Professional Examinations, must send in notices and fees to the University Registrar by 24th; or with <i>Treble</i> fee up to November 1st.
25	M	
26	TU	
27	W	
28	TH	
29	F	
30	S	
31	S	

AUCKLAND UNIVERSITY COLLEGE CALENDAR—1897.

NOVEMBER, XXX.

1	M	
2	TU	
3	W	
4	TH	
5	F	
6	S	
7	S	
8	M	
9	TU	Prince of Wales Birthday.
10	W	Third Term ends.
11	TH	
12	F	Professorial Board meets.
13	S	
14	S	
15	M	Council meets.
16	TU	
17	W	
18	TH	
19	F	
20	S	
21	S	
22	M	
23	TU	
24	W	
25	TH	
26	F	
27	S	
28	S	
29	M	
30	TU	

AUCKLAND UNIVERSITY COLLEGE CALENDAR.—1897.

DECEMBER, XXXI.

1	W	Bowen Prize Essays must be sent to the University Registrar during this month.
2	Th	
3	F	
4	S	
5	S	
6	M	
7	Tu	
8	W	
9	Th	
10	F	
11	S	
12	S	
13	M	
14	Tu	
15	W	
16	Th	
17	F	Professorial Board meets.
18	S	
19	S	
20	M	Council meets.
21	Tu	
22	W	
23	Th	
24	F	
25	S	Christmas.
26	S	
27	M	
28	Tu	
29	W	
30	Th	
31	F	

Dunedin University College.

HISTORICAL SKETCH.

THE introduction of University Education into New Zealand was effected by the Superintendent and Provincial Council of Otago, who, in 1869, passed an Ordinance under which the University of Otago was established. Following closely on the founding of this institution was the establishment of the University of New Zealand under an Act of the General Assembly, "The New Zealand University Act, 1870." This University subsequently received a Royal Charter, whereby the Degrees which it confers are declared entitled to "rank, precedence, and consideration" throughout the British Empire, "as fully as if the said Degrees had been conferred by any University of the United Kingdom." It was apparently contemplated by Parliament (*vide* section 19 of the Act last quoted) that the New Zealand University and the Otago University should be amalgamated; but the negotiations for this purpose having failed, the two institutions remained for some time distinct bodies. In the year 1874, however, the University of Otago surrendered or put in abeyance its power of conferring Degrees, and became affiliated to the University of New Zealand; and at the same time it was stipulated that the University of New Zealand should not directly exercise functions of teaching.

In the year 1873 the Superintendent and Provincial Council of Canterbury passed an Ordinance for founding "The Canterbury College"; and the College was accordingly established with the same standard of University education as that of the University of Otago, but without the power of conferring Degrees.

In December, 1878, a Royal Commission on University and Secondary Education was appointed by the Governor of New Zealand. This Commission, of which Sir George Maurice O'Rorke was Chairman, met in January, 1879, and on the 9th of July following reported that two Colleges, with an income of

£4,000 each, ought to be established in Auckland and Wellington, and that suitable buildings, at a cost of £12,500 each, should be erected in those cities. In the following year the Royal Commission repeated these recommendations.

"The Auckland University College Act, 1882," which became law on the 13th of September in that year, definitely established the College, and endowed it with a statutory grant of £4,000 per annum. By "The Auckland University College Reserves Act, 1885," three blocks of land, containing about 10,000 acres each, and a block containing about 354 acres, which had been devoted to the purpose of promoting higher education in the Province of Auckland, became vested in the Council of University College.

The Auckland University College was affiliated to the University of New Zealand, by the Senate of the University, on the 6th of March, 1883; and on the 21st of May in the same year the College was opened by his His Excellency the Governor of New Zealand, Sir William F. Drummond Jervois, G.C.M.G.

The recommendation made by the Royal Commission that College buildings should be erected, has not been carried into effect. The building in Eden Street, which was formerly the District Courthouse, was in 1883 placed at the disposal of the College Council by the Government, for the purposes of College work. The large room of this building is formed into a lecture-hall, and additions have been made for the formation of laboratories. In "The Special Powers and Contracts Act, 1885," the Governor was empowered, when the offices then occupied by the Survey and Crown Lands Departments in Auckland should be vacated, to transfer those as well as the District Courthouse mentioned above, to the College Council. The block of land on which these buildings stand extends from Parliament Street to Beach Road, containing an area of 1 acre 11 perches. This transfer was carried into effect in the year 1890; and by an expenditure of about £1,200 the premises have been rendered fairly suitable to the purposes of the College.

The Governing Body of the College is constituted and incorporated by the Act of 1882, and is styled "The Auckland University College Council." It consists of eleven members, two of whom are *ex officio*, viz., the Mayor of the City of Auckland and the Chairman of the Auckland Board of Education. The other nine form three groups, consisting of three

members each, viz., three elected by the members of the General Assembly resident in the Provincial District of Auckland, three appointed by the Governor in Council, and three elected by the Graduates of the New Zealand University on the books of the College. These last three members were appointed by the Governor in Council, until the College numbered thirty Graduates. Elections were made by the Graduates for the first time in 1890. One member of each group retires annually. The Minister of Education is the Visitor of the College. The Chairman of the Council is elected by the Council. The Council meets statedly at least once a month, five members forming a quorum. "The Professorial Board," which is constituted by the Act, possesses, "subject to the approval of the Council," the power of fixing the course of study and the days and hours of lectures and examinations, and prescribing the subjects of examination for scholarships, exhibitions, and prizes; and it has, "subject to a right of appeal to the Council," a general control over the discipline of the students, the management of the library, and the direction of the College servants. It elects a Chairman annually. Each Professor or Lecturer is entitled to receive, in addition to his salary, the fees that are paid by students for attendance at his lectures.

Mr. Thomas Bannatyne Gillies, a Judge of the Supreme Court of New Zealand, presented to the College Council, in the year 1884, the sum of £3,000 (three thousand pounds), for the purpose of founding two Science Scholarships, to be called respectively the "Sinclair" and the "Gillies" Scholarship. They were so named in memory of Dr. Andrew Sinclair, uncle of the late Mrs. Gillies, and in memory of Mrs. Gillies herself. This munificent gift was forthwith utilized in the manner prescribed; but these Scholarships had to be put in abeyance for some years in consequence of the falling off in the value of the land on which the money was invested. They have now, however, been revived and are at present of the value of £50 per annum each.

The Auckland Amateur Opera Club in the year 1890, presented to the College Council the sum of two hundred guineas to be expended in that and the two following years for the encouragement of the study of Music. Money Exhibitions, accordingly, were granted, to be competed for by students attending, or about to attend, the classes of the School of Music in the College. The results were considered to be

very satisfactory, but the Exhibitions cease to exist when the two hundred guineas were expended. The Countess of Onslow, in 1891, gave two silver medals to be awarded to the most deserving of those students in the Music classes whom the Regulations excluded from competing for Exhibitions. Similar gifts were made for the years 1892, 1893, 1894, but they are now discontinued.

On the 21st May, 1894, Lady Glasgow signified her intention of offering similar medals for three years, 1895, 1896, 1897, to the Students of Music, to take the place of the Countess of Onslow's medals, which were about to terminate.

A valuable addition was made to the College Library on the 31st March, 1894, by the late Professor Charles Alexander Maclean Pond, who had held the chair of Classics and English from July, 1891, to October, 1893. The whole of his library, consisting of upwards of a thousand volumes, of Standard English and Classical works, he bequeathed to the University College, and the books are now placed in a special press in the Library, each book being labelled as the bequest of the lamented Professor.

The Council is under great obligation to Mr. James McCosh Clark, who was Mayor of the City of Auckland, during the years 1881, 1882, and 1883, and who, on the termination of his Mayoralty, was presented with a six-inch telescope, by the citizens of Auckland as an appreciation of his public service and as a mark of the citizens' respect and esteem for Mrs. Clark during her husband's Mayoralty. The use of this telescope has been placed at the service of the College, and it is now mounted at the top of the brick tower attached to the College building. The thanks of the College were tendered to Mr. and Mrs. Clark, for granting the use of the telescope to the College, by resolution unanimously passed by the Council on the 20th December, 1894, and similar thanks were given on the 16th November, 1896, to Mr. and Mrs. A. Clark for granting the College the use of a celestial globe.

By the will of the late Mr. J. L. Sinclair, who died at Otahuhu, on 12th November, 1895, the testator bequeathed to the Auckland University College Council all such of his books as the Professorial Board of the College might consider suitable

for the College Library. 580 vols. have been selected and added to the Library, each book bearing a label showing that it was bequeathed to the Library by the late James Leask Sinclair.

College Regulations.

1. There shall be in each year three Terms. The First Term shall begin on the first Monday in March, and end on the tenth of May. The Second Term shall begin on the first Monday of June, and end on the tenth of August. The Third Term shall begin on the first Monday in September, and end on the tenth of November.

2. The fees for lectures shall be ten shillings per Term for a course occupying one hour per week, one pound per term for a course occupying two hours per week, and so on proportionally. For laboratory instruction the fees shall be ten shillings per term for one half-day per week, one pound per term for two half days per week, and so on proportionally. Provided that attendance at a course of lectures during the First and Second Terms shall entitle to exemption from payment of fee for attendance at a course of lectures on the same subject and not occupying a greater amount of time per week during the Third Term; and similarly as to attendance in laboratory.

3. On payment of the fee at the office of the College a card of admission shall be issued, which must be countersigned by the Professor or Lecturer. No student is entitled to attend at lectures or in laboratory until he shall have complied with this regulation. The first lecture, however, of every course will be free.

4. Admission to lectures or laboratory shall not be restricted to matriculated students, but shall be available to all persons who have paid the prescribed fees.

5. Every student who shall have attended a course of lectures or laboratory instruction during at least two Terms of the year shall be entitled to be examined at the Annual Examination in the subject of that course without payment of any examination fee.

6. Each Professor and Lecturer shall keep a roll showing

the number and names of the students present at each lecture. These rolls shall be laid on the table at each meeting of the Council, and shall be collected by the Registrar at the end of each Term and preserved for reference.

7. Every student shall be deemed to have kept the Terms of the year who shall have attended during the year at least three-fourths of the prescribed Lectures in each of three subjects specified in the following list of subjects, and shall have passed the Annual Examination in any three such subjects :—

1. Latin
2. Greek
3. English
4. French or German
5. General History and Political Economy
6. Jurisprudence and Constitutional History
7. Pure Mathematics
8. Applied Mathematics
9. Physical Science
10. Chemistry
11. Biology
12. Geology
13. Mental Science
14. Music

8. Students exempted by University Statute from attendance at lectures shall be entitled to be accredited with having kept the Terms of the Year by passing in any three of the subjects above specified. But the passing of the Annual Examination shall not be required of students who are qualifying themselves for the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine or for any of the professional branches of the Degree of Bachelor of Science.

9. Any student who shall have passed the First Section of the University Examinations for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts

or for the Degree of Bachelor of Science in four subjects shall not be required to keep terms in more than two of the subjects above specified.

10. Attendance at one of the College Laboratories during three hours per week, together with subsequent passing of the Annual Examination in the practice of the corresponding science, shall count as a subject towards the keeping of Terms, but the theoretical and practical examinations shall not count as two subjects in any one year.

11. No student who, at the Annual Examinations, shall have passed in any subject, and shall have counted such subject towards the keeping of Terms in each of two years, shall be allowed to count the same subject for keeping a third year's Terms except in Honours.

12. As soon as practicable after the Annual Examination there shall be published a list of those persons who have kept the Terms of the year, and also lists of those who have passed the examinations in the several subjects respectively. In each subject there shall be three Classes, the First Class being the highest; but in each Class the names shall be placed in alphabetic order.

13. The Annual Examination shall be held in the last part of the Third Term, at such time approved by the Council, as will allow the publication of the complete results by the last day of the Term.

14. A fee of one guinea shall be paid for the Annual Examination in each subject which the candidate shall select, and on which he shall not have attended lectures. Students who are examined out of Auckland are required to pay an extra 10s. 6d. for each subject on which they are examined, to be paid to the Registrar at least 10 days before the commencement of the examination.

15. Notices for the Annual Examination from students who shall have attended lectures during the year, shall be delivered to the Registrar not later than the first day of October.*

* As to students exempt from attendance at lectures see University Statutes "Terms and Lectures," Section III., University Calendar.

PREMIUMS.

16. There shall be awarded, after the Annual Examination, eight Premiums of the value of three guineas each, consisting of books or scientific instruments, in the following subjects :—

Classics

English

Mathematics

Chemistry

Physics

Biology

Geology

French

17. In each subject the premium shall be open for competition to first and second year's students in that subject, and it shall be awarded to the student who shall have gained the first place in that subject at the Annual Examination, provided that he also gain a first class.

18. Each prize-winner shall be allowed to select, subject to the approval of the Examiner, the books or scientific instruments to be received as a Premium; and if the cost exceed three guineas, the excess shall be defrayed by the student.

19. Each prize volume shall be well bound and stamped with the College Arms, and shall be distinctively labelled according to the subject in which it shall be awarded. Each scientific instrument awarded shall bear a suitable inscription.

20. If a student wins any of the above prizes in his or her First Year, such student will not be allowed to win that prize or prizes in the Second Year, but may compete for a prize of a different denomination.

PRIZES IN EARLY ENGLISH.

21. The Early English Text Society have offered for competition each year certain volumes of their publications. These books will be awarded on the results of an examination to be held early in the Third Term by the Professor of English Language and Literature. Students are required to notify to the Registrar their intention of competing for these prizes before the end of the Second Term.*

REGULATIONS RESPECTING THE GLASGOW MEDALS.

22. A Glasgow Silver Medal is offered for competition to the students of Music of the Senior Division, and will be awarded to the student who shall be classed as first at the Annual Examination in Music at the end of the session of 1897.

23. A Glasgow Silver Medal is offered for competition to the students of Music of the Junior Division, and will be awarded to the student who shall be classed as first at the Annual Examination in Music at the end of the session of 1897.

24. Students who have won either a Senior Glasgow Medal or a Junior Glasgow Medal shall not be allowed to compete again for a Medal of the same denomination; but the winner of a Junior Medal may compete for a Senior Medal. Students who have obtained a certificate of proficiency in one of the College Classes will not be allowed to compete for a Glasgow Medal in that class or in a lower class.

REGULATIONS RESPECTING THE COLLEGE LIBRARY.

25. The Library shall be open every day during Term from 10 a.m. until 8 p.m., except Saturday, when it shall be closed at 1 p.m.

26. A catalogue of the books shall be kept on the table.

27. No person shall make any mark in or upon any book,

* For course see Syllabus.

or fold down a leaf, or otherwise deface any book belonging to the Library. No one shall lay the paper on which he is writing on the book he is using.

28. No person except a member of the Auckland University College, unless he be a student attending lectures, shall be permitted to use the Library.

29. All books, except such as may be specially reserved, may be taken out of the Library; but no person shall have in his possession more than two volumes at a time. Persons who retain a Book for more than fourteen days shall be liable to a fine of threepence per day, or portion of a day, for each day for which it is retained beyond that period. But students who have not paid any fines due by them are not permitted to take books out of the Library.

30. Text-books prescribed for the current year shall in no case be removed from the Library.

31. Before removing a volume the borrower shall enter in a book to be kept in the Library, his name, the title of the volume, and the date of removal. He shall be responsible for its safe return, or, in the event of damage or loss, shall be liable to replace it at his own cost.

32. A notice-book shall be provided in the Library, in which a student desirous of obtaining a book already in circulation may enter his name and the title of the book desired. No person on returning a volume to the Library shall borrow it for a second period, unless he shall have satisfied himself by reference to the Notice-book that the volume is not otherwise required.

SCHOOL OF MUSIC.

A Certificate has been instituted by the Council entitling the holder to rank and be called an "Associate" in the School of Music of the Auckland University College.

REGULATIONS.

1. Candidates for this Certificate must attend a course of Lectures on Acoustics, and pass an examination in the same.

2. They must also give two years attendance on Lectures in the School of Music, embracing the Theory of Music, Harmony, Composition, Form, Counterpoint, Fugue, History of Music, and Instrumentation, and must also display the required proficiency in the execution of either vocal or instrumental Music of standard examples of classical and modern compositions.

3. Notwithstanding the fulfilment of all other requirements, no person shall be entitled to receive such Certificate or be called an "Associate" until he or she shall have attained the full age of seventeen years.

ASSOCIATE OF THE SCHOOL OF MUSIC.

PRACTICE OF MUSIC.

Candidates shall be required to satisfy the Examiners in one or more of the following subjects :—

- I. PIANOFORTE PLAYING.
- II. SOLO SINGING
- III. PLAYING ON ANY ORCHESTRAL INSTRUMENT.

I.—PIANOFORTE PLAYING.

Candidates will be required to :

- (a) Perform a solo selected from the list of pieces at the foot of this ;
- (b) Play a short piece of music at sight ;
- (c) Play any scale or arpeggio that may be called for by the Examiners ;
- (d) Play one study from the list at the foot of this.

II.—SOLO SINGING.

Candidates will be expected to sing one Song or Aria which

they may select themselves, by the following or other classical writers:—Handel, Haydn, Gounod, Schubert, Schumann, Mozart, Rossini, Mendelssohn, W. S. Bennett.

Candidates may bring their own accompanists.

III.—PLAYING UPON ORCHESTRAL INSTRUMENTS.

Candidates may themselves select a solo from the works of classical writers.

The other tests will be the same as (*b*) and (*c*) of Subject I.

Candidates may bring their own accompanists.

PIANOFORTE PLAYING.

STUDIES:—Czerny's *Vélocité*, Bertini, Cramer, Chopin, and other classical writers.

PIECES:—Any one of the 48 Preludes and Fugues—J. S. Bach.

Any one of Sonatas—Beethoven.

Any one of Sonatas—Clementi.

Any one of Sonatas—J. B. Cramer.

Any one of Nocturnes—Chopin.

Any one of Impromptus—Chopin.

Any one of Valses—Chopin.

Any one of Polonaises—Chopin.

Any one of Ballades—Chopin.

Solo pieces—Kullak.

Transcriptions on Schubert's Songs—Liszt.

Fantasia Irlandais, Fantasias or Caprices—Mendelssohn.

Sonata in F and F sharp—Moscheles.

Modern Suite—Hiller.

Suite de Morceaux—Raff.

Tarantelles and other pieces—St. Heller.

Pièces—Henselt.

Any one of the Preludes or Fugues—Mendelssohn.

Pièces—Scharwenka.

Pièces—Schumann.

Any one of the Pianoforte Sonatas except No. 1—
Hummel.

SINCLAIR AND GILLIES SCHOLARSHIPS.

The Examinations are to be held at Auckland, Wellington, Christchurch, and Dunedin.

Candidates are required to give in their names on or before 1st October, to the Registrar, from whom further information may be obtained.

The present holder of the Gillies Scholarship is entitled to retain the same until the end of 1898.

The present holder of the Sinclair Scholarship is entitled to retain the same until the end of 1899.

REGULATIONS.

1. The Sinclair and Gillies Scholarships are each at present of the annual value of £50 (fifty pounds), and are tenable for three years. The Sinclair Scholarship has been founded for the encouragement of the study of Biological Science, and the Gillies Scholarship for the encouragement of the study of Chemistry and Physics.

2. These Scholarships are open to all persons, male or female, born in the Colony of New Zealand, who, at the time of examination, shall be between the ages of sixteen and twenty years, and who shall satisfy the Council of the College that

neither they nor their parents or guardians can obtain for them a University education without pecuniary aid.

3. Candidates, when giving notice of intention to compete, should forward (1) certificate of birthplace and age, and (2) a declaration to the following effect :—

I, A——— B———, do solemnly and sincerely declare, that neither I nor my parents or guardians can afford the expense of a University education for me without pecuniary assistance, and that I desire to obtain such an education.

(Signed) A——— B———.

Declared before me this . . . day of . . . 189 . . .

(To be signed by a J.P. or Clergyman.)

4. Candidates for the Sinclair Scholarship will be examined in the following subjects :—

1. Mathematics ; 2. Physical Geography ; 3. Animal Physiology ; 4. Botany.

Candidates for the Gillies Scholarship will be examined in the following subjects :—

1. Mathematics ; 2. Elementary Mechanics of Solids and Fluids ; 3. Chemistry ; 4. Electricity and Magnetism.

The standard of the Examination will be the same as that for the Junior Scholarships of the University of New Zealand.

Special weight will be given to attainments and capacity in Animal Physiology and Botany for the Sinclair Scholarship, and in Chemistry and Electricity for the Gillies Scholarship.

5. The examiners shall be entitled to certify to the Council that no sufficiently qualified candidate has appeared, whereupon the Council may decline to award the Scholarships or either of them.

6. The successful candidate will be required to keep terms at the Auckland University College, and to carry on the studies for the encouragement of which the respective Scholarships were founded.

7. The holder of each Scholarship shall be entitled to payment of a proportionate amount of his Scholarship at the end of each collegiate Term on production of a certificate, from the Professors under whom he shall have studied, of diligent attendance, good conduct, and satisfactory progress in studies. Failing such certificate, or an adverse report from the Professors, the Council may cancel the Scholarship.

Annual Examination.

After the Annual Examination held in October and November, 1896, the following Students were accredited with having kept the terms of the year:—

ALLEN, Richard William
 BAMFORD, Harry Dean
 BRIFFAULT, Robert
 CHOYCE, Charles Coley
 COUSINS, Herbert Glanville
 CRUMP, Arthur Rainsford
 CUMMING, Annie Sophia
 DARBY, Isabella Mary Katherine
 DINNEEN, Alice Maud Dalton
 DROMGOOL, James Charles
 FOX, Charles Elliot
 GATENBY, William Joshua
 HOSKING, Thomas George
 HARRON, Patrick Arthur
 HEI, Hamiora
 HILL, Arthur John
 JACKSON, Thornton
 KEANE, Hilda Emma
 LAWS, Charles Henry
 LIVESEY, Cecil Edleston
 MACDIARMID, Archibald Campbell
 MCPHERSON, Annie Eliza
 MAGINNITY, Arthur Charles
 O'DEA, Patrick
 PEACOCKE, Florence Lilian
 PLUMMER, George Howard
 PRIDEAUX, Edmund Brydges Rudhall
 PRIESTLEY, Hannah Jane
 REES, Annie Lee
 SCOTT, Augustus Nixon
 SHROFF, Alfred Homy
 SMITH, Claire Scott

ANNUAL EXAMINATION.

STEWART, Charles
WALKER, William Robert Cooper
WANSBROUGH, Ivon
WATKIN, Gertrude Emily
WATTS, Percy Harold
WHYTE, Bessie Blair
WILSON, Henry Brougham.

The Students who passed in the several subjects at the Annual Examination of the year 1896 were classified as follows :—

LATIN.

CLASS I.

ALLEN, R. W.
BAMFORD, H. D.
DINNEEN, Alice M. D.
FOX, C. E.
PRIDEAUX, E. B. R.
SMITH, Claire S.

CLASS II.

CHOYCE, C. C.
CRUMP, A. R.
CUMMING, Annie S.
DROMGOOL, J. R.
GATENBY, W. G.
HARRON, P. A.
HEI, H.
LAWS, C. H.
MACDIARMID, C. L.
PLUMMER, G. H.
SCOTT, A. H.
STEWART, C.

CLASS III.

HILL, A. J.
HOSKING, T. G.

ANNUAL EXAMINATION.

JACKSON, Thornton
MAGINNITY, A. C.
PEACOCKE, Florence L.
WILSON, H. B.

ENGLISH.

CLASS I.

BAMFORD, H. D.
CHOYCE, C. C.
KEANE, Hilda E.
PRIESTLEY, Hannah J.
PRIDEAUX E. B. R.
SMITH, Claire Scott.

CLASS II.

ALLEN, R. W.
COUSINS, H. C.
FOX, C. E.
HILL, A. J.
JACKSON, Thornton
O'DEA, P.
REES, Annie L.
WALKER, W. R. C.
WILSON, Henry B.
WHYTE, Bessie B.

CLASS III.

DARBY, Isabella M. K.
HARRON, P. A.
HEI, H.
HOSKING, T. G.
LIVESEY, C. E.
MACDIARMID, C. L.
PATERSON, Jessie
PLUMMER, G. H.
MAGINNITY, A. C.
WATKIN, Gertrude E.
WILSON, Wyvern.

ANNUAL EXAMINATION.

FRENCH.

HONOURS.

CLASS III.

KEANE, Hilda E.
WHYTE, Bessie B.

PASS (Senior).

CLASS I.

FRASER, Lucy McK.
GATENBY, W. J.
McPHERSON, Annie E.
PRIDEAUX, E. B. R.
PRIESTLEY, H. J.

CLASS III.

CUMMING, Annie S.
HULL, Aileen M.
PEACOCKE, Florence L.
REES, Annie L.
WATKIN, Gertrude E.

JUNIOR.

CLASS I.

COOPER, Henrietta M.

CLASS II.

DARBY, Isabella M. K.

CLASS III.

PATERSON, Jessie.

ANNUAL EXAMINATION.

GERMAN.

CLASS I.

LÜHNING, F. A.

CLASS II.

STEWART, C.

GENERAL HISTORY AND POLITICAL ECONOMY.

CLASS I.

MACLAURIN, K. C.
WATTS, P. H.

CLASS II.

LIVESEY, C. E.
O'DEA, P.
REES, Annie L.
SCOTT, A. N.
SHROFF, A. H.
WALKER, W. R. C.

CLASS III.

PRIESTLEY, H. J.
WILSON, H. B.

JURISPRUDENCE AND CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY.

CLASS I.

GATENBY, W. J.
MACDIARMID, C. L.

ANNUAL EXAMINATION.

CLASS II.

HEI, H.
HOSKING, T. C.
JACKSON, Thornton
MACLAURIN, K. O.
MAGINNITY, A. C.
PLUMMER, G. H.
SHROFF, A. H.
WILSON, W.

CLASS III.

HARRON, P. A.

MATHEMATICS.

CLASS I.

BAMFORD, H. D.
CRUMP, A. R.
DINNEEN, A. M. D.

CLASS II.

McPHERSON, A. E.
O'DEA, P.
STEWART, C.

CLASS III.

CARSON-DUNNING, A.
COUSINS, H. G.
CUMMING, A. S.
DARBY, J.
HARRON, P. A.
HILL, A. J.
REES, A. L.
SCOTT, A. N.
WATKIN, G. E.

ANNUAL EXAMINATION.

HONOURS.

CLASS I.

WATTS, P. H.

MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS

CLASS I.

McPHERSON, A. E.

CLASS II.

WHYTE, B. B.

CLASS III.

DINNEEN, A. M. D.
O'DEA, P.

HONOURS.

CLASS II.

WATTS, P. H.

CHEMISTRY.

CLASS I.

DROMGOOL, J. C.
PRIDEAUX, E. B. R.

CLASS II.

BRIFFAULT, R.
CRUMP, A. R.

ANNUAL EXAMINATION.

CLASS III.

HOSKING, T. G.
LAWS, C. H.

PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY.

ALLEN, R. W.
BRIFFAULT, R.
DROMGOOL, J. C.
HOSKING, T. G.
PRIDEAUX, E. B. R.
WANSBROUGH, I.

PHYSICS.

CLASS I.

DROMGOOL, J. C.

CLASS II.

ALLEN, R. W.
BRIFFAULT, R.

PRACTICAL PHYSICS.

ALLEN, R. W.
BRIFFAULT, R.
DROMGOOL, J. C.
WANSBROUGH, I.

ANNUAL EXAMINATION.

B I O L O G Y .

JUNIOR.

CLASS I.

BRIFFAULT, R.
DINNEEN, Alice M. D.

CLASS II.

DROMGOOL, J. C.
MILL, J. C.

SENIOR.

CLASS I.

McPHERSON, Annie E.

CLASS II.

SMITH, Claire S.

CLASS III.

PEACOCKE, Florence L.

PRACTICAL BIOLOGY.

JUNIOR.

BRIFFAULT, R.
DINNEEN, Alice M. D.
DROMGOOL, J. C.
WANSBROUGH, I.

SENIOR.

McPHERSON, Annie E.
PEACOCKE, Florence L.
SMITH, Claire S.

ANNUAL EXAMINA.

CLASS III.

HOSKING, T. G.
LAWS, C. H.

PRACTICAL C.

ALLEN, R. W.
BRIFFAULT, R.
DROMGOOL, J. C.
HOSKING, T. G.
PRIDEAUX, F.
WANSBROUGH

1

DROM

ALLI
BRIT

ANNUAL EXAMINATION.

JUNE 1899

DENISON, Annie
 HAMILTON, Florence
 SHINING, F. W.
 MAING, Mary
 PHILLPOT, J. H.
 STUART, A. H.

JULY

CLASS II.

AUG

GREER, J. C.

CLASS III.

SEP

KELSEY, Olive
 KENRICK, Aidie.

JUNIOR DIVISION A.

CLASS I.

ADAMS, J. M.
 ANDERSON, Elizabeth M.
 BAKER, Ida
 DENISON, Annie
 ENGLAND, W. J.
 JONES, Elizabeth R.
 MOORE-JONES, Amy F.
 KENT, Edith M.
 LOUCH, Caroline
 MYERS, Ettie E.
 McDUGAL, Neil
 PEAK, Millicent
 PHILLPOT, J. H.
 STUART, A. H.
 THOMSON, Lily
 WOOLLAMS, Eleanor M.

CLASS II.

KEARY, Rachel
 LENNOX, Kate A.
 LOUCH, Amy
 RHODES, Edith M.

ANNUAL EXAMINATION.

HONOURS DIVISION.

CRUMP, Mabel L.

GEOLOGY.

CLASS I.

COUSINS, H. G.

CLASS II.

FOX, C. E.

PRACTICAL GEOLOGY.

SENIOR.

WALKER, W. R. C.

JUNIOR.

COUSINS, H. G.

MENTAL SCIENCE.

CLASS I.

LAWS, C. H.

SHROFF, A. H.

MUSIC.

SENIOR DIVISION.

CLASS I.

ANDERSON, Elizabeth M.

ANNUAL EXAMINATION.

DENISON, Annie
 HAMILTON, Florence
 LÜHNING, F. W.
 LAING, Mary
 PHILLPOT, J. H.
 STUART, A. H.

CLASS II.

GREER, J. C.

CLASS III.

KELSEY, Olive
 KENRICK, Aidie.

JUNIOR DIVISION A.

CLASS I.

ADAMS, J. M.
 ANDERSON, Elizabeth M.
 BAKER, Ida
 DENISON, Annie
 ENGLAND, W. J.
 JONES, Elizabeth R.
 MOORE-JONES, Amy F.
 KENT, Edith M.
 LOUCH, Caroline
 MYERS, Ettie E.
 McDUGAL, Neil
 PEAK, Millicent
 PHILLPOT, J. H.
 STUART, A. H.
 THOMSON, Lily
 WOOLLAMS, Eleanor M.

CLASS II.

KEARY, Rachel
 LENNOX, Kate A.
 LOUCH, Amy
 RHODES, Edith M.

ANNUAL EXAMINATION.

CLASS III.

ALISON, May
 BELL, Edna C.
 FARRELL, Mabel
 LOWTHER, Virginia
 SOMMERVILLE, Janet L.

JUNIOR DIVISION B.

CLASS II.

BUCKLAND, Ruth
 PARKER, Arabella
 PARKER, Ernestine M.

CLASS III.

HARRISON, Charlotte
 ROSE, Lily
 WRIGHT, Emma.

PREMIUMS.

The Premiums offered were awarded as follows :—

Latin : H. D. BAMFORD.
 English : C. C. CHOYCE.
 Mathematics : H. D. BAMFORD.*
 Chemistry : E. B. R. PRIDEAUX.
 Physics : J. C. DROMGOOL.
 Biology : R. BRIFFAULT.
 Geology : H. G. COUSINS.

* The highest number of marks for Mathematics was gained by Arthur E. Crump, but as he had attended Lectures during one Term only, he was deemed ineligible for the Premium.

UNIVERSITY SENIOR SCHOLARSHIPS.

- 1888—GREEN, T. H., Experimental Science (Chemistry,
Heat, Electricity).
- 1889—CARTER, F. J., Latin and English.
COWX, H. P., Mental Science.
GIFFORD, Sylvia E., Political Science.
NOTT, J. T., Natural Science (Zoology).
- 1890—JACKSON, D. H., Chemistry.
MACLAURIN, R. C., Mathematics.
- 1891—MAJOR, C. T., Mathematics.
SHREWSBURY, Elsie, Political Science.
- 1892—BOYLE, J., Chemistry.
- 1894—MAJOR, H. D. A., Geology.
-

UNIVERSITY JUNIOR SCHOLARSHIPS.

- 1885—ECCLESFIELD, Isabel
CARTER, H. J.
SHREWSBURY, H.
SINCLAIR, Mary M.
- 1886—GIFFORD, Sylvia E.
CARTER, F. J.
- 1887—MACLAURIN, R. C.
JACKSON, D. H.
- 1888—LA TROBE, W. S.
MORRISON, Annie C.
- 1889—BOYLE, John
TEBBS, B. N.
- 1890—DRUMMOND, J.
PICKEN, Winifred
McCULLOUGH, R. A.

- 1891—BARCLAY, W. J.
 1892—DRUMMOND, P.
 1893—WATTS, P. H.
 1894—McPHERSON, Annie E.
 ALLEN, R. W.
 SMITH, Claire S.
 1895—DINNEEN, Alice M. D.
 BAMFORD, H. D.
 STEWART, C.
 DROMGOOL, J. C.
 PRIDEAUX, E. B.
-

EXHIBITION 1851 SCIENCE SCHOLARSHIP.

- 1892—JACKSON, D. H., *Chemistry.
 1894—MACLAURIN, J. S., †Chemistry.
-

SINCLAIR SCHOLARSHIP.

- 1885—WILSON, F. E.
 1888—No Appointment.
 1895—No Appointment.
 1896—DINNEEN, Alice M. D.
-

GILLIES SCHOLARSHIP.

- 1885—GREEN, T. H.
 1888—GRANT, Jane D.
 1895—DROMGOOL, J. C.

* Renewed by Commissioners in 1894 for a third year.

† Relinquished the Scholarship.

SYLLABUS OF LECTURES.

LATIN (PROFESSOR H. ARNOLD TALBOT-TUBBS).

The following courses will be delivered during the session :—

Translation.—Lectures on the prescribed books : Cicero *Pro Milone* (J. S. Reid, *Pitt Press Edn.*). Vergil *Æneid*, book ix. (A. Sidgwick, *Pitt Press Edn.*).

Hours of Lecture—Monday and Thursday, 6—7 p m.

Composition.—There will be two classes Junior and Senior. The Junior Course will deal with the Syntax of the sentence, and will lead up to continuous prose through the rendering of English Idiom. It is intended for those who have not previously received a sufficient grounding in Syntax and Idiom. In the Senior Course, continuous prose will be so treated as to illustrate the several Latin styles, and the standard of difficulty will be that of the B.A. pass examination, but the lectures of the first term will be of a less advanced kind.

Hours of Lectures—Junior Course, Monday, 7—8 p.m.
Senior, Thursday, 7—8 p.m.

Philology.—The subjects treated will be Latin Philology, and—in connection with passages for translation at sight,—Latin Literature. The course, which runs through two sessions, begins in the year current.

Hour of Lecture—Friday, 7—8 p.m.

“Honours” Lectures in Latin are subject to special arrangement For the present, the hours of lecture are—Friday, 11—12 and 12—1 (tutorial).

SYLLABUS OF LECTURES.

GREEK (PROFESSOR H. ARNOLD TALBOT-TUBBS.)

The following courses will be delivered :—

Translation.—Lectures on the prescribed books—

Plato : *Apology* and *Crito* (*Pitt Press, Edn.*)

Homer : *Odyssey*, book ix. (*Clarendon Press, School Edn.*)

Hours of Lecture—Monday and Thursday, 8—9 p.m.

Composition.—Lectures will be of a tutorial character. Sidgwick's "Greek Prose Composition" will be used as a text-book.

Hour of Lecture—Saturday, 9—10 a.m.

"Honours" lectures in Greek are subject to special arrangement. For the present, lectures will be given on Tuesdays, 11—12 and 12—1.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

(PROFESSOR EGERTON.)

The following courses of lectures will be delivered in the session of 1897 :—

1. The Origin, Structure, and History of the English Language.—Students are recommended to provide themselves with Sweet's Primers of *Anglo-Saxon* and of *First and Second Middle English*, which will be used in conjunction with specimen papers to be supplied in the lecture room, for illustration, reference, and commentary.

Skeat's *Primer of English Etymology* and Morris' *Historical Outlines of English Accidence* (Bradley and Kellner's edition) are recommended as text books.

Hours of Lectures—Monday, 12 to 1 p.m. This lecture will be repeated on Tuesday, 6—7 p.m.

For Second Year's Students, Tuesday, 7—8 p.m.

SYLLABUS OF LECTURES.

2. The History of English Literature from 1625 to 1688. Treatment in detail of the lives and works of the principal writers of the period in question.

Text-books recommended—*The Student's Manual of English Literature* or Morley's *First Sketch of English Literature*.

Hours of Lecture—Wednesday, 3—4 p.m. Lecture repeated Wednesday, 7—8 p.m.

3. Lectures on certain books prescribed by the Senate of the University of New Zealand, viz. :—

Burke—*Reflections on the French Revolution* (Macmillan's or Clarendon Press edition).

Macaulay—*Essays on Bacon and on Walpole*.

Shakspeare—*Hamlet* (Clarendon Press). *Romeo and Juliet* (Rolfe's edition or Macmillan's edition).

In connection with this class will be given instruction in English composition.

Hours of Lecture—Thursday, 12—1 p.m. Lecture repeated Saturday, 9—10 a.m.

Lectures for Honours and M.A.—Monday, 3 to 4 p.m., and Wednesday 11 a.m. to 12 noon. (Subject to alteration by arrangement with Professor).

MATHEMATICS (PROFESSOR SEGAR).

A course of lectures will be given on the Pure Mathematics prescribed for the degree of B.A. by the University of New Zealand. Students attending this course are supposed to be familiar with the mathematics required for the Matriculation Examination.

Hours of Lectures—Wednesday, 5—6 p.m.; Friday, 6—7 p.m.; Saturday, 10—11 p.m.

SYLLABUS OF LECTURES.

Text-books—Hall and Stevens' Euclid; Hall and Knight's Elementary Algebra; Hamblin Smith's Elementary Trigonometry.

The following courses of a more advanced nature will also be given:—

- I. Euclidean Geometry, Algebra, and Trigonometry.
- II. Conic Sections.
- III. Differential and Integral Calculus.
- IV. Solid Geometry and Differential Equations.

The times and text-books for these courses will be arranged to suit the requirements of students taking them.

MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS (PROFESSOR SEGAR).

A course of lectures will be given on the Elementary Mechanics and Hydrostatics prescribed for the degree of B.A. by the University of New Zealand. Students taking this course should have some knowledge of Trigonometry.

Hours of Lectures—Wednesday, 8—9 p.m.; Saturday, 11—12 a.m.

Text-book—Jessop's Elements of Applied Mathematics.

(Students who do not attend lectures are advised to communicate with Professor Segar before adopting a text-book in Mechanics and Hydrostatics.)

The following courses of a more advanced nature will also be given:—

- I. Elementary Dynamics, Statics, and Hydrostatics.
- II. Dynamics of a Particle, and Analytical Statics.

SYLLABUS OF LECTURES.

III. Geometrical Optics, and Astronomy.

The times and text-books for these courses will be arranged to suit the requirements of students taking them.

CHEMISTRY (PROFESSOR BROWN).

GENERAL COURSE.

The characteristics of chemical action—The laws of chemical combination—The Atomic theory—Atomic weights and chemical symbols—Empirical, rational and constitutional formulæ—The physical and chemical properties and the modes of preparation of the more important elements and of their chief compounds including simple carbon compounds.

Hour of Lectures—Monday and Thursday, 5 p.m.

ADVANCED COURSE.

A course of lectures on Chemistry of a more advanced character will also be given and will deal more especially with theoretical chemistry. The subjects treated will include the determination of molecular and of atomic weights, the classification of the elements and the periodic law, and the relations between heat, light, and electricity, and chemical action.

Hour of Lecture—Monday, 4 p.m.

CHEMICAL LABORATORY.

The Laboratory will be open on Tuesdays and Fridays from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m., on Fridays from 6 p.m. to 9 p.m., and on Saturdays from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Instruction will be given in the Laboratory in all branches of Practical Chemistry, including qualitative and quantitative inorganic and organic analysis, and the preparation of chemical products.

SYLLABUS OF LECTURES.

Special facilities will be afforded to those who desire to study Practical Chemistry, as applied to different processes employed in the arts and manufactures.

All apparatus, gas, fuel, and ordinary reagents will be provided by the College; but a deposit of 10s. will be required from each student, to cover the cost of loss and breakage.

EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS (PROFESSOR BROWN).

SESSION OF 1897.

MAGNETISM AND ELECTRICITY.

FIRST TERM.

Introductory—Methods of measurement employed in Physics.

Magnetism—Magnetic attraction and repulsion—Magnetic induction—Measurement of magnetic forces—Terrestrial magnetism.

Frictional electricity—Fundamental experiments of attraction and repulsion—Phenomena of induction—Electrical machines—The Leyden Jar—Measurements of potential, capacity, and quantity. Electrometers Atmospheric electricity.

SECOND AND THIRD TERMS.

Current electricity—Galvanometers—Mutual action of magnets and currents—Electrolysis—Thermal effects of the electric current—Resistance.

Production of electric currents—The Voltaic cell—Thermoelectric currents—Induced currents—Magneto-electric and dynamo-electric machines.

Application of electricity to lighting and signalling.

Hour of Lectures—Tuesday and Friday at noon.

SYLLABUS OF LECTURES.

A course of Lectures on Physics of an elementary character, but embracing the same subjects as the ordinary course, will be given in the evening during the session of 1897.

Hour of Lecture—Tuesday, 8 p.m.

SESSION OF 1898.

HEAT, LIGHT, AND SOUND.

FIRST TERM—HEAT.

Introductory—Methods of measurement employed in Physics
Thermometers and pyrometers—Expansion of solids, liquids, and gases—Absolute temperature—Application of the laws of expansion.

Phenomena of fusion, crystallisation, evaporation, and ebullition.

Hygrometry—Modes of measuring the hygrometric condition of the atmosphere.

Conduction, radiation, and absorption of heat.

Calorimetry, specific and latent heats—The elements of thermodynamics.

SECOND TERM—LIGHT.

Nature, production, and propagation of Light—the laws of reflection and refraction at plane and spherical surfaces—Prismatic dispersion and spectra—Interference—Double refraction and plane polarisation—The principal optical instruments and vision.

THIRD TERM—SOUND.

Sensation and external cause of sound—Mode of its transmission—Velocity of sound—Elements of a musical sound—

SYLLABUS OF LECTURES.

Loudness and extent of vibration—Pitch and rapidity of vibration—Motion of sounding strings—Motion of Sounding air columns—Resonance—Analysis of compound sounds—Interference—Beats—Consonance and dissonance.

Hour of Lectures—Tuesday and Friday at noon.

Note—The course of instruction in Physics extends over two years; but the arrangement is such that students may begin the study of Physics in any year.

PHYSICAL LABORATORY.

Practical instruction in Physics will be given in the Laboratory, which will be open on Tuesdays and Fridays from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m., on Fridays from 6 p.m. to 9 p.m., and on Saturdays from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

BIOLOGY (PROFESSOR THOMAS).

1. GENERAL BIOLOGY.

Students who take either Biology or Zoology for the B.A. or B.Sc. degree of the New Zealand University are required to show a knowledge of the elements of General Biology, that is, of the general phenomena of life. The present course of lectures is intended to cover the ground of the paper in General Biology, and will include the following subjects:—

Elements of the structure and physiology of a flowering-plant and a vertebrate animal—Life-histories of typical forms of life.

Theories of Evolution—Outlines of Geographical Distribution—Succession of life in time.

Hour of Lecture—Wednesday, 6 p.m.

SYLLABUS OF LECTURES.

2. BOTANY.

Students who take Botany for the B.A. degree should attend the three courses—(a) General Biology, (b) Junior Botany, (c) Senior Botany. The three courses may be taken in one year, but any student who can devote two years to the subject, may defer attendance at the Senior Botany, and, if necessary, the General Biology also, until the second year. Students, while taking Junior Botany only, need not attend the Laboratory.

JUNIOR COURSE.

The form and structure of plants—The flowering plants—The more important orders of native and introduced flowering plants.

Hour of Lecture—Tuesday, 7 p.m.

SENIOR COURSE.

The vegetable tissues—The principal characters of the classes of plants—The structure and life-history of the prescribed types of plants for the Bachelor of Arts degree.

Hour of Lecture—Monday, 7 p.m.

BOTANICAL EXCURSIONS.

Arrangements will be made for one or more Botanical Excursions during the year.

Text-book—*Prantl and Vines' Text-book of Botany.*

3. ZOOLOGY.

The principal characters of the chief classes and orders of animals—The structure and life-history of typical animals—The elements of comparative embryology—The main facts of the distribution of the Vertebrate animals in time and space.

Hour of Lecture—Wednesday, 12 noon.

Text-book—*Claus' Zoology, trans. A. Sedgwick.*

SYLLABUS OF LECTURES.

ZOOLOGY (ADVANCED).

A course of lectures will be given completing the work required for the B.A. or B.Sc. degree.

Hour of Lecture—To be arranged.

BIOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

The Laboratory will be open during the following hours:—
Monday, 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.; Wednesday and Friday, 6 p.m. to 9 p.m.; Saturday, 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Classes will be formed for the practical work in Botany or Zoology required for the Bachelor of Arts or Bachelor of Science degree. Students who take Botany will not require to perform any animal dissection.

Facilities will be offered to persons not preparing for examinations, but who desire to learn the use of the microscope and methods of studying plants and animals.

NOTE.—Special aid will be given to those who desire to learn the use of the microscope and the applications of biology in the arts and manufactures.

GEOLOGY (PROFESSOR THOMAS).

The ordinary course of instruction for students who take Geology for the B.A. or B.Sc. degree, is completed in one year, and includes two lectures weekly and attendance at the Laboratory twice a week. Those, however, who desire to do so, may spread the practical work over two years, attending once a week.

LECTURES.

History and object of geological study—Crust of the earth—Rocks and minerals—The geological action of air, water, ice, and living organisms—Volcanoes and volcanic action—Earthquakes—Metamorphism—Secular movements of the crust.

SYLLABUS OF LECTURES.

Architecture of the earth's crust.

Palæontology—Fossils and their uses—General structure of the classes of plants and animals found in the fossil state—Generalisations of Palæontology and their bearing on the theory of Evolution.

Chronological classification of rocks—Geological eras and periods—Geology of New Zealand—The characteristic features of the geological periods.

Hour of Lectures—Tuesday and Friday, 5 p.m.

Text-book—*Geikie's Class-book of Geology*; or *Geikie's Text-book of Geology*.

GEOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

The Laboratory will be open during the following hours:—Monday, 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.; Wednesday and Friday, 6 p.m. to 9 p.m.; Saturday, 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Practical instruction will be given in the following subjects:—The properties and identification of minerals—Rock-forming minerals—Characters of rocks—Structure of typical genera of fossil plants and animals—Characteristic fossils of the geological periods.

Special facilities will be afforded to those who wish to study the ores of the metals, rocks, &c., for the purpose of Mining.

Excursions will be arranged for the study of Field Geology.

FRENCH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

(MR. DE MONTALK.)

The following courses of lectures will be delivered in the

SYLLABUS OF LECTURES.

session 1897 :—

Junior Lectures—(a) Idioms and Grammar of the French Language. Text-book—Vecqueray's French Papers.

(b) Reading of part of the prescribed books for 1896—Buffon, "Discours sur le style."

Senior Lectures—(a) Origin, Structure, and History of the French language.

(b) Literature—Period 1790 to 1830.

(c) Reading—De Tocqueville "L' Ancien Régime et la Révolution;" Dumas "Les Demoiselles de Saint Cyr;" Scribe—"Le Verre d'eau."

Honour Lectures—As per regulation

Conversational Class.

Hours of Lectures—Junior, Wednesday, 4 to 5 p.m.;
Saturday, 11 to 12 a.m.

Senior, Thursday, 5 to 6 p.m.;
Saturday, 12 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Honours, Tuesday, 4 to 5 p.m.;
Friday, 4 to 5 p.m.

Conversational, Wednesday, 5 to 6.

The hours of Honours lectures are subject to alteration by arrangement with lecturer.

SYLLABUS OF LECTURES.

GERMAN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

(MR. DE MONTALK.)

The following courses of lectures will be delivered in the session 1897 :—

Junior Lectures—(a) Idioms and Grammar of the German Language. Text-book : Otto's Grammar.

Senior Lectures—(b) Literature, Period of Goethe and Schiller.

(c) Reading, Heine, Harzreise, Goethe, Egmont, Schiller, Wilhelm Tell.

Hours of Lectures—Junior, Saturday, 9 to 10 a.m.

Senior, Saturday, 10 to 11 a.m.

The hours of Honours lectures are subject to alteration by arrangement with lecturer.

MUSIC (HERR CARL SCHMITT).

JUNIOR DIVISION.

Hours of Lectures—Wednesdays, 4 p.m., and Fridays, 4 p.m.

ELEMENTS OF MUSIC: Notes, rests, clefs, intervals, scales, time, abbreviations, and other signs.

HARMONY: Common chords, chords of the dominant 7th, dominant 9th, dominant 11th and 13th, suspension, chords—the augmented 6th, cadences, passing notes, sequences, modulation, harmonizing melodies.

COUNTERPOINT: Single counterpoint; all species in two and three parts.

HISTORY OF MUSIC.

SYLLABUS OF LECTURES.

SENIOR DIVISION—B.

Hours of Lectures—Mondays, 6 p.m., and Wednesdays, 3 p.m.

HARMONY : Up to four parts.

COUNTERPOINT : In four parts.

DOUBLE COUNTERPOINT : Cannon and fugue in two parts.

FORM : The various forms employed in classical compositions.

INSTRUMENTATION : A knowledge of the compass, capabilities, and quality of tone of the different instruments employed in a modern orchestra.

HISTORY OF MUSIC.

SENIOR DIVISION—A.

For advanced students.

Hours of Lectures—Mondays, 7 p.m., and Fridays, 3 p.m.

The above-mentioned lectures are delivered in the Choral Hall, Symond Street.

Graduates.

The following are the Graduates of the University of New Zealand, whose names are on the College Register :—

BACHELORS OF ARTS.

AUBIN, Emile Dupont, 1891
 BOYLE, John, 1893
 BROAD, Charles Harrington, 1893
 CARTER, Henry James, 1894
 CLAYTON, Charles Zeigler (LL.B., 1886), 1883
 COLEMAN, Margaret Annabella, 1887
 CRONIN, Bartholomew, 1884
 CRUMP, Mabel Lilian, 1896
 DRUMMOND, James, 1894
 DRUMMOND, Peter, 1896
 DUDLEY, Eleanor Dorothy, 1894
 DURRIEU, Louisa, 1889
 ECCLESFIELD, Isabel, 1891
 ELLIS, Percy Sylvester Gilbert, 1893
 FROST, Constance Helen, 1893
 GALWEY, John de Burgh, 1893
 GRANT, Jane Donaldson, 1893
 HAMILTON, Robert James, 1895
 HILL, Mary Lilian, 1889
 HORTON, Henry, 1892
 JAMES, Herbert Louis, 1886
 KERR, Walter, 1886
 KNAPP, Jessie, 1891
 LINDSAY, Peter Alexander (M.B. and C.M., Edinburgh),
 1884
 MACLAURIN, Richard Cockburn, 1891
 MAHON, Harold James del Monte, 1895
 MAJOR, Henry Dewsbury Alves, 1895
 McCULLOUGH, Robert Alexander, 1895
 McDOWELL, William Chisholm Wilson, 1885
 MOORE, Joseph Harold, 1893
 MULGAN, Edward Ker, 1895
 MURRAY, Annie, 1893

GRADUATES

MURRAY, Donald, 1890
 NEVE, Frederick, 1892
 RATTRAY, Robert Henry (LL.B. 1880), 1878
 WELLS, Tom Umfrey, 1894
 WITHER, George Bigg, 1895

BACHELORS OF SCIENCE.

JACKSON, David Hamilton, (M.A. 1892), 1893
 MACLAURIN, James Scott, 1892
 MAJOR, Charles Thomas (M.A. 1893), 1894

BACHELORS OF LAWS.

BAUME, Frederick Ehrenfried, 1891
 BUCKLAND, Charles Channing, 1896
 CLAYTON, Charles Ziegler (B.A. 1883), 1886
 FIELD, Edward Thurlow (M.A. 1893), 1895
 RATTRAY, Robert Henry (B.A. 1878), 1880
 SHREWSBURY, Hugh (M.A. 1890), 1894

MASTERS OF ARTS.

ADAMS, Edith Mary (B.A. 1889), 1890
 CARTER, Frederick John (B.A. 1890), 1891
 COWX, Howard Percival (B.A. 1890), 1891
 CURRIE, Annie Hamilton (B.A. 1892), 1893
 DAVIS, John King (B.A. 1881), 1882
 EDGER, Margaret Lilian Florence (B.A. 1881), 1882
 FIDLER, William (B.A. 1881), 1882
 FIELD, Edward Thurlow (B.A. 1892), 1893
 FRENCH, James Morison (B.A. 1887), 1888
 GIFFORD, Arthur (B.A. 1885), 1886
 GIFFORD, Sylvia Esther (B.A. 1890), 1891
 GILLIES, Sinclair (B.A. 1888), 1889
 GRANT, Catherine Donaldson (B.A. 1892), 1893
 GREEN, Thomas Hillier (B.A. 1889), 1890
 HARRISON, Clementine Emily Margaret (B.A. 1884),
 1885
 JACKSON, David Hamilton (B.A. 1891), 1892
 LA TROBE, William Sanderson (B.A. 1893), 1894

GRADUATES.

LIPPIATT, George (B.A. 1890), 1891
 MAJOR, Charles Thomas (B.A. 1892, B.Sc. 1894), 1893
 MAJOR, Henry Dewsbury Alves (B.A. 1895), 1896
 MULGAN, Edward Ker (B.A. 1895), 1896
 MORRISON, Annie Christina (B.A. 1892), 1893
 NEWCOMBE, Frederick (B.A. 1894), 1895
 NOTT, James Thornton (B.A. 1890), 1891
 PICKEN, Winifred (B.A. 1894) 1895
 RYBURN, Robert Middleton (B.A. 1888), 1889
 SHREWSBURY, Elsie (B.A. 1892), 1893
 SHREWSBURY, Hugh (B.A. 1889, LL.B. 1894), 1890
 SINCLAIR, Mary Muir (B.A. 1889), 1890
 TISDALL, Charles Archibald (B.A. 1874), 1895
 TISDALL, William St. Clair Towers (B.A. 1878), 1879
 TURNER, Joseph Hurst (B.A. 1889), 1890
 WILSON, Joseph Harris (B.A. 1883), 1886

Admitted Ad Eundem Gradum:

COWIE, William Garden, the Most Reverend, Primate
 of New Zealand, D.D. (Cambridge), M.A.
 (Cambridge and New Zealand)
 BAKEWELL, Robert Hall, M.D. (St. Andrews)
 BEATTY, William, the Reverend, M.A. (Royal, Ireland)
 BOURNE, Charles Frederick, M.A. (Oxford)
 FRENCH, Alexander, M.A. (Glasgow)
 NELSON, Charles Moseley, the Reverend, M.A. (Cam-
 bridge)
 RUNCIMAN, David Williamson, the Reverend, M.A.
 (Glasgow)
 TIBBS, James William, M.A. (Oxford)
 O'ROKKE, Honble. Sir George Maurice, M.A., Hon.
 LL.D. (Dublin)
 SLOMAN, John Flashman, B.A. (Sydney)
 COWIE, Edmund Mortlock, the Reverend, B.A. (Cam-
 bridge)

Undergraduates.

Three Years' Terms have been kept by—

CREYCE, Charles Coley
 GATENBY, William Joshua
 KEANE, Hilda Emma
 LAWS, Charles Henry
 LIVESY, Cecil Edleston
 SHROFF, Alfred Hony
 WALKER, William Robert Cooper
 WATTS, Percy Harold
 WHYTE, Bessie Blair.

Two Years' Terms have been kept by—

ALLEN, Richard William
 COUSINS, Herbert Glanville
 CUMMING, Annie Sophia
 HARRON, Patrick Arthur
 HEI, Hamiora
 JACKSON, Thornton
 MACDIARMID, Archibald Campbell
 MCPHERSON, Annie Eliza
 MAGINNITY, Arthur Charles
 O'DEA, Patrick
 SMITH, Claire Scott
 WILSON, Henry Brougham.

One Year's Terms have been kept by—

BAMFORD, Henry Dean
 BRIFFAULT, Robert
 CRUMP, Arthur Rainsford
 DARBY, Isabella Mary Katherine

UNDERGRADUATES.

DINNEEN, Alice Maud Dalton
DROMGOOL, James Charles
FOX, Charles Elliot
HOSKING, Thomas George
HILL, Arthur John
PEACOCKE, Florence Lilian
PLUMMER, George Howard
PRIDEAUX, Edmund Brydes Rudhall
PRIESTLEY, Hannah Jane
REES, Annie Lee
SCOTT, Augustus Nixon
STEWART, Charles
WANSBROUGH, Ivon
WATKIN, Gertrude Emily.

Presentations to College Library

DURING 1896.

FROM MESSRS. MACMILLAN AND Co.—

- Acts of the Apostles, by Page and Walpole.
 Carpenter's Exercises in Rhetoric and Composition
 Do do do (advanced course).
 Carroll's Symbolic Logic, Part I.
 Coverley Papers from the Spectator by Webb.
 Cowper's Shorter Poems by Webb.
 Ellis's Chosen English.
 Fasnacht's French Grammar.
 Fortescue's Dundonald.
 Hutton's Philip Augustus, 2 copies.
 Laughton's Nelson.
 Leaf and Bayfield's Iliad (I.—XII.), vol. I.
 Livy, Selections from Books XXIII. and XXIV., edited by Coleridge.
 Lodge's Richelieu, 2 copies.
 Macaulay's Boswell's Life of Johnson by Winch.
 Milton's Paradise Lost, Books III. and IV., by Macmillan.
 Morris's Historical Outlines of English Accidence by Kellner and
 Bradley.
 Ovid. Metamorphoses, Book VIII., edited by Keane.
 Poems of England by George Higdwick.
 Pope's Essay on Man by Morris.
 Saintsbury's History of 19th Century Literature.
 Souvestre's un philosophe sur les toits by Moriarty.
 Spenser's Shepherd's Calendar by Herford.
 Stevens' Elementary Mensuration, 2 copies.
 Turpin's Practical Inorganic Chemistry, 2 copies.

FROM CANTERBURY COLLEGE—

- Calendar for 1896.
 Annual Report 1895-96.

PRESENTATIONS.

- FROM JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY—**
 Register 1895-96.
 Circulars for May and June.
 Annual Report for 1896.
- FROM HARVARD UNIVERSITY—**
 Catalogue for 1895-96.
- FROM MCGILL UNIVERSITY—**
 Calendar 1896-97.
- FROM MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY —**
 Annual Catalogue 1895-96.
- FROM UNIVERSITY OF MELBOURNE—**
 Examination Papers 1895.
 Calendar for 1897.
- FROM UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN—**
 Calendar 1895-96.
- FROM NORTH-WESTERN UNIVERSITY—**
 Record, June, 1896.
 Catalogue Academy, 1894-95.
 Annual Report of Young Men's Christian Association.
- FROM OWEN'S COLLEGE—**
 Calendar 1896-97.
- FROM VASSAR COLLEGE—**
 Book of Photogravures and Annual Catalogue 1895-96.
- FROM WELLESLEY COLLEGE—**
 Calendar 1895-96.
- FROM YALE UNIVERSITY—**
 Catalogue 1895-96.
- FROM YORKSHIRE COLLEGE—**
 Calendar 1896-97.
- FROM AMERICAN ACADEMY OF POLITICAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCE—**
 Reprint from Annals, 1896.
- FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE BUREAU OF EDUCATION, WASHINGTON, U.S.—**
 Annual Report of Commissioners of Education for 1892-93, 2 vols.
- FROM THE STATE MINERALOGIST OF SAN FRANCISCO—**
 (1) Bibliography relating to the Geology, &c., of California.
 (2) Mine Drainage.

PRESENTATIONS.

FROM NEW ZEALAND INSTITUTE—

Transactions and Proceedings issued June, 1896.

FROM W. A. HORN, Esq.—

Report on the Work of the Horn Expedition to Central Australia,
4 parts.

FROM EDMUND J. JAMES, Esq.—

Education of Business Men.

FROM DR. ALFRED C. TRYES—

Stantwit Major.

APPENDIX.

ANNUAL EXAMINATION,

OCTOBER, 1896.

LATIN TRANSLATION.

Examiner : PROFESSOR TALBOT-TUBBS.

I. Translate, adding short marginal notes where you think them required—

(a) Nam si etiam nunc sub umbra foederis aequi servitutem pati possumus, quid abest, quin proditis Sidicinis non Romanorum solum sed Samnitium quoque dicto pareamus respondeamusque Romanis nos, ubi innuerint, posituros arma? Sin autem tandem libertatis desiderium remordet animos, si foedus *ratum* est, si societas aequatio iuris est, si consanguineos nos Romanorum esse, quod olim pudebat, nunc gloriari licet, si socialis illis exercitus is est, quo adiuncto duplicent vires suas, quem secernere ab se consilia bellis propriis ponendis sumendisque nolint, cur non omnia aequantur? Cur non alter ab Latinis consul datur? ubi pars virum ibi et imperii pars esto. Est quidem nobis hoc per se haud nimis amplum, quippe concedentibus Romam caput Latio esse: sed ut amplum videri posset, diuturna patientia fecimus.

(b) Certe, cum commotus ira se a vestibulo templi citato gradu proriperet, lapsus per gradus capite graviter offenso impactus imo ita est saxo, ut sopiretur. Exanimatum auctores quoniam non omnes sunt, mihi quoque in incerto relictum sit, sicut inter foederum ruptorum testationem ingenti fragore caeli procellam

ANNUAL EXAMINATION.

effusam; nam et vera esse et apte ad repraesentandam iram deum ficta possunt.

- (c) Tum patefactum muliebri fraude civitatem premi matronasque ea venena coquere et si sequi extemplo velint, manifesto deprehendi posse. Secuti indicem et coquentes quasdam medicamenta et recondita alia invenerunt. Quibus in forum delatis et ad viginti matronis, apud quas deprehensa erant, per viatorem accitis, duae ex eis, Cornelia ac Sergia, patriciae utraque gentis, cum ea medicamenta salubria esse contenderent, ab confutante indice bibere iussae, ut se falsum commentam arguerent. spatio ad colloquendum sumpto, cum submoto populo in conspectu omnium rem ad ceteras rettulissent, haud abnuentibus et illis bibere, epoto medicamento suamet ipsae fraude omnes interierunt.
- (d) Quem cum incerto vado transiret agmen, fessus metu ac labore miles increpans nomen abominandum fluminis 'Iure Acheros vocaris' inquit. Quod ubi ad aures accidit regis, adiecit extemplo animum fati suis substititque dubius an transiret.
- (e) Victum eo die ob impotentem iniuriam unius ingens vinculum fidei: iussique consules ferre ad populum ne quis, nisi qui noxam meruisset, donec poenam lueret in compedibus aut in nervo teneretur; pecuniae creditae bona debitoris, non corpus obnoxium esset. Ita nexi soluti, cautumque in posterum, ne necerentur.
- (f) Stabat cum eo senatus maiestas, favor populi, tribunicium auxilium, memoria absentis exercitus. Ex parte altera imperium invictum populi Romani et disciplina rei militaris et edictum dictatoris pro numine semper observatum et Manliana imperia et posthabita filii caritas publicae utilitati iactabantur: Hoc etiam L. Brutum, conditorem Romanae libertatis, antea in duobus liberis fecisse: nunc patres comes et senes faciles de alieno imperio spreto, tanquam rei parvae, disciplinae militaris eversae iuventuti gratiam facere.

(g) Sunt alii quos ipse via sibi reperit usus.
Hic plantas tenero abscindens de corpore matrum

ANNUAL EXAMINATION.

Deposuit sulcis: hic stirpes obruit arvo,
 Quadrifidasque sudes, et acuto robore vallos:
 Silvarumque aliae pressos propaginis arcus
 Expectant, et viva sua plantaria terra.
 Nil radicis egent aliae summamque putator
 Haud dubitat terrae referens mandare cacumen;
 Quin et caudicibus sectis, mirabile dictu,
 Truditur e sicco radix oleagina ligno.
 Et saepe alterius ramos impune videmus
 Vertere in alterius: mutatamque insita mala
 Ferre pirum, et prunis lapidosa rubescere corna.

- (h) An mare, quod supra, memorem, quodque alluit infra?
 anne lacus tantos? te Lari maxime, teque
 fluctibus et fremitu assurgens, Benace, marino?
 an memorem portus, Lucrinoque addita claustra,
 atque indignatum magnis stridoribus aequor,
 Iulia qua ponto longe sonat unda refuso,
 Tyrrhenusque fretis immittitur aestus Avernis?
- (i) Ante locum similem exquirunt, ubi prima paretur
 arboribus seges, et quo mox digesta feratur;
 mutatam ignorent subito ne semina matrem.
- (k) Hoc ubi, non a stirpe valent, caesaeque reverti
 possunt, atque ima similes revirescere terra:
 infelix superat foliis oleaster amaris.
- (l) Non aliam ob culpam Baccho caper omnibus aris
 caeditur, et veteres ineunt proscenia ludi,
 praemiaque ingeniis pagos et compita circum
 Thesidae posuere: atque inter pocula laeti
 mollibus in pratis unctos saluere per utres.
 Nec non Ausonii, Troia gens missa, coloni
 versibus incompitis ludunt risuque soluto
 oraque corticibus sumunt horrenda cavatis;
 et te Bacche vocant per carmina laeta, tibi que
 oscilla ex alta suspendunt mollia pinu.
 Hinc omnis largo pubescit vinea fetu;
 complentur vallesque cavae saltusque profundi,
 et quocumque deus circum caput egit honestum.

ANNUAL EXAMINATION.

- (m) o ubi campi
 Spercheosque, et virginibus baccata Lacaenis
 Taygeta! o qui me gelidis in vallibus Haemi
 sistat et ingenti ramorum protegat umbra!
 Felix, qui potuit rerum cognoscere causas,
 atque metus omnes et inexorabile fatum
 subiecit pedibus strepitumque Acherontis avari.

- II. Comment upon the following, explaining all difficulties, whether of syntax, meaning or illusion:—

Principio arboribus varia est natura creandis—iuvat Ismara
 Baccho conserere—nec modus inserere simplex—
 Alcinoi silvae—et si non alium late iactaret odorem,
 laurus erat—haec loca non tauri spirantes naribus
 ignem invertere, satis immanis dentibus hydri—
 Ascræumque cano Romana per oppida carmen—ea nec
 mansuescit arando, nec Baccho genus aut pomis sua
 nominaservat—cui numquam exhausti satis est—praetores
 tum duos Latium habebat—inde rem ad triarios, cum
 laboratur, proverbio increbuit—cinctu Gabino—clari-
 gatio—templum—familiamque in potestate habere—
 Semo Sanguis—et quae captarum urbium extrema
 sunt—tribunos plebis appello et provoco ad populum—
 veste mutata.

- III. Draw a map of Italy, showing the position of the principal peoples and tribes.

Describe accurately the position of Setia, Norba, Palaepolis, Clanius, Mantua, Anagnia, Tmolus, Liris, Clitumnus, Hister.

- IV. Discuss the meaning of the term *Coloniae Latinae* at various periods of Roman history.

- V. Discuss Vergil's use of the following:—*Nemus, silva, certamen, sinus, labor, usus, eniti, pandus*. Quote passages to illustrate.

- VI. Write a short essay upon *either*

- (a) The style of Livy from a literary standpoint

ANNUAL EXAMINATION.

- (b) The constitution and character of the Roman army during the Republic.

VII. Translate into English :—

- (a) Magna quidem nos spe et prope explorata libertatis causam suscepimus: sed ut concedam incertos exitus esse belli Martemque communem, tamen pro libertate vitae periculo decertandum est. Non enim in spiritu vita est, sed ea nulla est omnino servienti. Ita praeclara est recuperatio libertatis, ut ne mors quidem sit in repetenda libertate fugienda. Quod si immortalitas consequeretur praesentis periculi fugam, tamen eo magis ea fugienda videretur, quo diuturnior servitus esset. Cum vero dies et noctes omnia nos undique fata circumstent, non est viri minimeque Romani dubitare eum spiritum, quem naturae debeat, patriae reddere.

Cicero Phil. x.

- (b) Olli subridens hominum rerumque repertor :
 “ Et germana Iovis, Saturnique altera proles,
 Irarum tantos volvis sub pectore fluctus ?
 Verum age et inceptum frustra submitte furorem.
 Do quod vis : et me victusque volensque remitto.
 Sermonem Ausonii patrium moresque tenebunt !
 Utque est nomen erit : commixti corpore tantum
 Subsident Teuceri, morem ritusque sacrorum
 Adiciam, faciamque omnes uno ore Latinos.
 Hinc genus Ausonio mixtum quod sanguine surget
 Supra homines, supra ire deos pietate videbis ;
 Nec gens ulla tuos aequae celebrabit honores.”
 Annuit his Juno, et mentem laetata retorsit.

Verg. Aen. xii.

ANNUAL EXAMINATION.

LATIN COMPOSITION, GRAMMAR AND PHILOLOGY.

Examiner : PROFESSOR TALBOT-TUBBS.

I.—Translate into Latin :—

Whose qualities, as we finde wrytten, were these. He was never greatly moved with peace or joy ; but as he was a resolute man without feare in most daunger, so was he most temperate in greatest prosperitie. In valliantnes inferior to no Captaine of his time, and very quicke of execution in every imminent daunger. For where any present exployt was to be done, any strong place of advantage to lodge or fight in to be taken ; or any instant daunger to be scaped, where it stode upon speedy execution, and to show some stratageame or policie in time and place to supplant the enemie : in these matters he passingly excelled. Furthermore, he was both bountiful in rewarding and merciful in punishing ; but this notwithstanding, the fowle murder he did in his latter days upon certaine younge children that were pledges with him (which doubtlesse was an act of anger that could not forgeve), doth manifestlie prove that he was neither merciful nor curteous of nature, but that he manie times did finely counterfeate it, when both the times and the warres did so require it. But for mine opinion, sure I am persuaded that no misfortune can have power to make perfite vertue, grounded upon good reason, to worke in any sorte contrarie to itself ; neither doe I think it impossible also that men's good willes and gentle natures being injured without cause, may peradventure change their naturall dispositions.

II.—Grammar of prescribed books :—

- (a) Parse *satis*, *virum*, *bacchata*, *pulcherrima* (*rerum*), *novensiles*, *subiere*.
- (b) What are the chief points in which the Latin of Livy differs from that of the classical period?

ix.

ANNUAL EXAMINATION.

- (c) Classify any constructions used by Vergil which are contrary to the rules of classical prose.

III.—General Grammar :—

- (a) What is the force of the following particles? Quote, or construct, examples to show their use:—adeo, enim, quoque, vero, itaque, sin, quamquam.
- (b) Discuss the various uses of: ut, cum, quod. Illustrate by examples.
- (c) What was the original ending of the Locative (Sing.)? What traces of (1) the caseform, (2) the use remain in Latin?

IV.—Philology :—

- (a) State the Law of Accentuation in Latin. Does the Latin accent differ from that of I.-E.? If so, in what way?
- (b) Illustrate from Latin the phenomena of phonetic “loss” and “assimilation.”
- (c) Analyse philologically the following, accounting for any phonetic changes :—immiscerier, faxim, sumus, redibat, scilicet, transierim, futuram, colito.

N.B.—In the above section IV., all candidates must attempt (c), but for (a) and (b) the following questions may be substituted.

- (a) It has been stated sometimes that the Subjunctive is the mood of dependent clauses. Examine this statement fully, and prove by examples its truth or falsehood.
- (b) Give a paradigm of the ordinary forms of conditional sentences in Latin. What variations are allowed in classical writers, and what new forms were introduced in the Augustin age?

ANNUAL EXAMINATION.

V.—Translate into Latin:—

1. His desires are out of proportion to his powers.
2. The proposed law is too absurd to secure the assent of the House or the nation.

ANNUAL EXAMINATION.

GREEK TRANSLATION.

Examiner : PROFESSOR H. A. TALBOT-TUBBS.

I. Translate, adding short marginal notes, where you think them required :—

- (a) Καὶ τὰ μὲν σκευοφόρα τῶν Ἑλλήνων καὶ ὁ ὄχλος ἀκμὴν διέβαινε. Ξενοφῶν δὲ στρέψας πρὸς τοὺς Καρδούχους ἀντία τὰ ὄπλα ἔθετο· καὶ παρήγγειλε τοῖς λοχαγοῖς κατ' ἐνωμοτίας ποιήσασθαι ἕκαστον τὸν ἑαυτοῦ λόχον, παρ' ἀσπίδας παραγαγόντας τὴν ἐνωμοτίαν ἐπὶ φάλαγγος· καὶ τοῖς μὲν λοχαγοῖς καὶ τοῖς ἐνωμοτάρχους πρὸς τῶν Καρδούχων ἰέναι, οὐραγίους δὲ καταστήσασθαι πρὸς τοῦ ποταμοῦ.

Explain the formation of a Greek army, and describe the chief manoeuvres.

- (b) Νυκτερευόντων δ' αὐτῶν ἐνταῦθα ἐπιπίπτει χιὼν ἅπλετος, ὥστε ἀπέκρυψε καὶ τὰ ὄπλα καὶ τοὺς ἀνθρώπους κειμένους. καὶ τὰ ὑποζύγια συνεπόδισεν ἡ χιὼν. καὶ πολλὸς ὄκνος ἦν ἀνίστασθαι. κατακειμένων γὰρ ἀλεινὸν ἦν ἡ χιὼν ἐπιπεπτωκυῖα ὅτῃ μὴ παραρρύνει. Ἐπεὶ δὲ Ξενοφῶν ἐτόλμησε γυμνὸς ἀναστὰς σχίζειν ξύλα, τάχ' ἂν ἀναστὰς τις καὶ ἄλλος ἀφελόμενος ἔσχιζεν. Ἐκ δὲ τούτου καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι ἀναστάντες πῦρ ἔκαιον καὶ ἐχρίοντο.
- (c) Τὸ μὲν οὖν ὅρος ἐστὶ τὸ ὀρώμενον πλεόν ἢ ἐφ' ἐξήκοντα στάδια, ἄνδρες δ' οὐδαμοῦ φυλάττοντες ἡμᾶς φανεροὶ εἰσιν ἄλλ' ἢ κατ' αὐτὴν τὴν ὁδόν· πολλὸν οὖν κρεῖττον τοῦ ἐρήμου ὅρους καὶ κλέψαι τι πειρᾶσθαι λαθόντας καὶ ἀρπάσαι φθάσαντας, ἢν δυνώμεθα, μᾶλλον ἢ πρὸς ἰσχυρὰ χωρία καὶ ἄνδρας παρεσκευασμένους μάχεσθαι. Πολλὴ γὰρ ῥῆον ὀρθιον ἀμαχεῖ ἰέναι, ἢ ὁμαλὲς ἐνθεν καὶ ἐνθεν πολεμίων ὄντων· καὶ νύκτωρ ἀμαχεῖ μᾶλλον ἂν τὰ πρὸ ποδῶν ὀρῇ τις ἢ μεθ' ἡμέραν μαχόμενος· καὶ ἡ τραχεῖα τοῖς ποσὶν ἀμαχεῖ ἰοῦσιν

ANNUAL EXAMINATION.

εὐμενεστέρα ἢ ὁμολή τὰς κεφαλὰς βαλλομένοις. Καὶ κλέψαι δ' οὐκ ἀδύνατόν μοι δοκεῖ εἶναι, ἐξὸν μὲν νυκτὸς ἰέναι ὥς μὴ ὁράσθαι, ἐξὸν δ' ἀπελθεῖν τοσοῦτον ὥς μὴ αἰσθῆσιν παρέχειν. Δοκοῦμεν δ' ἂν μοι ταύτῃ προσποιούμενοι προσβάλλειν ἐρημοτέρῳ ἂν τῷ ἄλλῳ ὄρει χρῆσθαι· μένοιεν γὰρ αὐτοῦ μᾶλλον ἄθροοι οἱ πολέμοιοι. Ἀτὰρ τί ἐγὼ περὶ κλοπῆς συμβάλλομαι; ἡμᾶς γὰρ ἔγωγε, ὦ Χειρίσοφε, ἀκούω, τοῦ Λακεδαιμονίου, ὅσοι ἐστὲ τῶν ὁμοίων, εὐθὺς ἐκ παιδῶν κλέπτειν μελετᾶν· καὶ οὐκ αἰσχρὸν εἶναι ἀλλὰ καλὸν κλέπτειν ὅσα μὴ κωλύει νόμος.

- (d) Τύριον οἶδμα λιπούσ' ἔβαν
ἀκροθίνια Λοξία
Φοινίσσας ἀπὸ νάσσου
Φοίβῳ θυλά μελάβρων,
ἵν' ὑπὸ δειράσι νιφοβόλοις
Παρνασοῦ κατενάσθῃ,
Ἰόνιον κατὰ πόντον ἐλί-
-τα πλεύσασα περριγύτων
ὑπὲρ ἀκαρπίστων πεδίων
Σικελίας Ζεφύρου πνοαῖς
ἱππεύσαντος, ἐν ἄρμένῳ
κάλλιστον κελάδημα.
- (e) Κν. Τί φῆς; τίν' εἶπας τόνδε μῦθον, ὦ γέρον;
Τει. ἄπερ πέφηνε, ταῦτα κῆνάγκη σ' ὀράν·
Κν. ὦ πολλὰ λέξας ἐν βραχεὶ λόγῳ κακά.
Τει. σοίγ', ἀλλὰ πατρίδι κενὰ καὶ σωτήρια.
Κν. οὐκ ἔκλουν, οὐκ ἤκουσα· χαιρέτω πόλις.
Τει. ἀνὴρ ὅδ' οὐκέθ' αὐτός, ἐκνεύει πάλιν.
Κν. χαίρων ἴθ'· οὐ γὰρ σὼν με εἰς μαντευμάτων.
Τει. ἀπόλωλεν ἀλήθει' ἐπεὶ σὶν ἐυστυχεῖς.
Κν. ὦ πρὸς σε γονάτων καὶ γερασμίου τριχόν,
Τει. Τί προσπιτνεῖς με; ἐυσφύλακτ' αἶνει κακά,

ANNUAL EXAMINATION.

- Κν. σίγα· πόλει δὲ τοῖσδε μὴ λέξης λόγους.
 Τει. ἀδικεῖν κελεύεις μ'· οὐ σιωπήσαιομεν ἄν.
 Κν. Τί δὴ με δράσεις; παῖδά μου κατακτενεῖς;
 Τει. ἄλλοις μελήσει ταῦτ', ἐμοὶ δ' εἰρήσεται.
 Κν. ἐκ τοῦ δ' ἐμοὶ τόδ' ἦλθε καὶ τέκνῳ κακόν;
 Τει. ὀρθῶς μ' ἐρωτᾷς κείς ἀγῶν' ἔρχη λόγων.

II.—Explain fully syntactical or other difficulties in the following:—

- (a) καὶ ἡ σκηνὴ ἢ Τιριβάζον ἐάλω, καὶ ἐν αὐτῇ . . οἱ οἰνοχόοι
 φάσκοντες εἶναι.
 (b) αὐτὸς δὲ τῶν πώλων λαμβάνει.
 (c) Ἄνδρες, οὗτοί εἰσιν, οἷς ὀράτε, μόνοι ἔτι ἡμῖν ἐμποδῶν τὸ μὴ
 ἤδη εἶναι ἐνθα πάλαι ἐσπεύδομεν.
 (d) τὰ μὲν πυλῳρῶν κληῖθρα μ' εἰσεδέξατο. μαλεῖν, ὃ
 καὶ δέδοικα μὴ με οὐκ ἐκφρώσι.
 (e) γουνπετεῖς ἔδρας προσπίτνω σ', ἄναξ.
 (f) οὕτω γὰρ ἤρξατο (θεὸς), ἄνομα μὲν τεκεῖν ἐμέ.
 (g) ἀνανδρία γὰρ, τὸ πλεον ὅστις ἀπολέσας τοῦλασσον ἔλαβε.

III. Discuss the position of the Chorus in Euripidean drama.

IV. Draw a map showing the route followed by the Ten Thousand in their retreat.

V. Write a critique upon the tragedy of Euripides.

VI. Translate into English:—

- (a) Ἐπεὶ δὲ προὔχεται ὁ πότος, εἰσῆλθεν ἀνὴρ Θράξ ἵππον ἔχων
 καὶ λαβὼν κέρας μεστὸν εἶπε· Προπίνω σοι, ὦ Σεύθη, καὶ

ANNUAL EXAMINATION.

τὸν ἵππον τοῦτον δωροῦμαι, ἐφ' οὗ καὶ διώκων, ὃν ἂν θέλῃς, αἰρήσεις καὶ ἀποχωρῶν οὐ μὴ λείψῃς τὸν πολέμιον. Ἄλλος παῖδα ἐισαγαγὼν οὕτως ἐδωρήσατο προπίνων, καὶ ἄλλος ἱμάτια τῇ γυναικί. Γνήσιππος δέ τις Ἀθηναῖος ἀναστὰς εἶπεν, ὅτι ἀρχαῖος εἶη νόμος κάλλιστος τοῖς μὲν ἔχοντας διδόναι τῷ βασιλεῖ τιμῇς ἕνεκα, τοῖς δὲ μὴ ἔχουσι διδόναι τὸν βασιλέα, ἵνα καὶ ἐγὼ, ἔφη, ἔχω σοι δωρεῖσθαι καὶ τιμᾶν. ὁ δὲ Ξενοφῶν ἠπορέϊτο, τί ποιήσει. καὶ γὰρ ἐτύγχανεν ὡς τιμώμενος ἐν τῷ πλησικαιάτῳ δόβρῳ Σεύθῃ καθήμενος. ὁ δὲ Ἡρακλείδης ἐκέλευεν αὐτῷ τὸ κέρας ὀρέξαι τὸν οἰνοχόον.

- (b) Οὐ γὰρ τί σοι ζῷ δοῦλος, ἀλλὰ Λοξία·
 ὣστ' οὐ Κρέοντος προστατου γεγράφομαι.
 Λέγω δ' ἐπειδὴ καὶ τυφλὸν μ' ὠνειδίσας·
 σύ καὶ δέδορκας, κὺν βλέπεις ἴν' εἰ κακῶν,
 οὐδ' ἔνθα ναίεις, οὐδ' ὅτων οἰκεῖς μέτα.
 ἄρ' οἶσθ' ἀφ' ὧν εἴ; καὶ λέληθας ἐχθρὸς ὧν
 τοῖς σοῖσιν αὐτοῦ νέρθε καπὶ γῆς ἄνω,
 καὶ σ' ἀμφιπλήξῃ μητρὸς τε καὶ τοῦ σοῦ πατρὸς
 ἐλᾷ ποτ' ἐκ γῆς τῆσδε δεινόπους ἀρά,
 βλέποντα νῦν μὲν ὄρθ', ἔπειτα δὲ σκότον.

GREEK COMPOSITION, GRAMMAR, ETC.

Examiner: PROFESSOR H. A. TALBOT-TUBBS.

I. Translate into Greek prose:—

For the barbarous nations, that were neere neighbours unto Macedon, could not abide the bondage of straungers, but desired to have their naturall Kinges. Neither had Philip time enough to bridle and pacifie Greece, which he had conquered by force of armes; but, having a little altered the governmentes, had through his insolencie left them all in great trouble and ready to rebell, for that they had not long bene acquainted to obey. Thereupon Alexanders counsell of Macedon, being afraid of the troublesome time, were of opinion that Alexander should utterly forsake the affairs of Greece, not to follow them with extremitie, but that he should seeke to winne the barbarous people by gentle meanes, that had rebelled against him, and wisely to remedy these new sturres. But he far otherwise determined to establish his safety by corage and magnanimitie; perswading him selfe that if they saw him stowpe and yield at the beginning, how little so ever it were, every one would be apon him.

II. Grammar of prescribed books:—

- (a) Give gen. sing. gen. and dat. plu. and meaning of *νεβρίς*, *νάπος*, *χρυσοπήληξ*, *ὄναρ*.
- (b) Parse *ἀνίμων*, *ἡλωκότα*, *κατακανόντες*, *θαμινά*, *δικῶν*, *βάθι*.
- (c) Explain the construction of the following:—
 - (1) *ἐπίσχες, ὡς ἂν προξερευνήσω στίβον,*
μή τις πολιτῶν ἐν τρίβῳ φαντάζεται.

ANNUAL EXAMINATION.

- (2) *σὺν δίκη δ' ἤκουσι γῆν,
ὦ καὶ δέδοικα μὴ σκοπῶσ' ὀρθῶς θεοί.*
- (3) *οὐ μακράν γάρ τειχέων περιπτυχαὶ
ῥ' οὐχ ἅπαντά σ' εἰδέναι τὰ δρώμενα.*
- (4) *εἶπε Τειρεσίας οὐ μὴ ποτε . . . εὖ πράξειν πόλιν.*

- (d) Explain and illustrate from your texts the force of the following particles :—

ἀτάρ, αὐτάρ, ἦτοι, καίτοι, μέντοι, ὁοῦν, μὲν οὔν, γοῦν, δ' αὖ, ἐνθα δὴ.

III. General Grammar :—

- (a) Derive the following words and recover their meaning :—

(τὰ) προσήκοντα, συμβέβληται, συνεπαινέι, ὑπαιθρος, ὁδοιπορία, εὐέρετον, μέταρσιος, ὑποβλήδη.

- (b) What constructions may be introduced by the particles ὥστε, ὅπως, ὥς. Illustrate by examples (your own or quoted).

- (c) Give the gen. sing. dat. plu. and meaning of *χείρ, νέως, ἀλώπηξ, ἄσπις, κύων.*

Also the meanings and chief parts of *ὁράω, φημι, βλώσσω, σκεδάννυμι, ἱγμι* : account for any (apparently) irregular forms.

- (d) Explain the following constructions :—

1° *Τὸ δ' εὐτυχές, οἱ ἂν τῆς εὐπρεπεστάτης λάχωσιν.*

2° *ὁ δὲ καὶ γένοιτο, ἐς τοῦτο ἐτελεύτα.*

3° *ὥπως ἀκούοιτο ἐπὶ πλείστον τοῦ ὁμίλου, ἔλεγε τοιάδε.*

ANNUAL EXAMINATION.

4^ο ὅποτε προσβλέψει τιναν τῶν ἐν ταῖς τάξεσι, τοτὲ μεν εἶπεν
 ἂν' κ.τ.λ.

5^ο Οὔτοι σ' Ἀχαιῶν, οἶδα, μή τι ὑβρίσῃ.

IV. Translate into Greek :—"What induced you to treat him so unjustly?" "He was third in command." "He said he would not leave town until he had seen me." "See that you make no mistake." "Get you gone."

ANNUAL EXAMINATION.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

Examiner : PROFESSOR EGERTON.

1. Describe the state of the English Language at the end of the 14th Century.
2. (a) What are the Modern English forms of *tun*, *sleeg*, *cild*, *yfel* and *beald*, and the Anglo-Saxon forms of *would*, *work*, *weapon*, *reed*, and *eye*?
- (b) Explain the pronunciation of the Anglo-Saxon long vowels.
3. What is Grimm's Law? Mention any notable exceptions to it, and quote any laws that explain them.
4. Explain the formation of tenses in Anglo-Saxon strong verbs.
5. Translate the following passages, adding notes as to the dialect in which each is written :—
 - (a) God cwæth tō Nōē : 'Ic wile fordōn eall mann-cynn mid wætre for hiera synnum, ac ic wile gehealdan thē, and thīn wif, and thīne thrīe suna.'
 - (b) Hwæt thā, se flot-here fērde eft to scipe, and behyddon thæt hēafod thæs hālgan Eadmundes on thām thiccum brēmrum, thæt hit bebyrged ne wurde. Thā æfter fierste siththan hie āfarene wæron, cōm thæt land-folc tō, the thær tō lāfe wæs, thær hiera hlafordes lic læg būtan hēāfde, and wurdon swiþe sārige for his slege on mōde, and hūru thæt hie næfden thæt hēafod to thām bodige.
 - (c) He put his lif in auentur,
And stud in-till a busk lurkand
Quhill that the hund com at his hand.

ANNUAL EXAMINATION.

- (d) There ben other that ben sowun in thornis; these it ben, that heeren the word, and myseise of the world, and disseit of richesiss, and other charge of couetise entrynge ynne, strangulen the word, and it is maad withouten fruyt.

PRESCRIBED BOOKS.

1. Discuss the date and sources of *King Lear*.
2. Explain the following words and phrases used by Shakspeare:
—Pelting villages, scant my sizes, rats and mice and such small deer, ballow, the web and the pin, court holy water, each putter out of five for one, a pied ninny, the line-grove, pioned and twilled.
3. Annotate the following passages, referring to the context in which each occur:—
 - (i.) Crack Nature's moulds, all germens spill at once
That make ingrateful man
 - (ii.) Such smiling rogues as these
Like rats oft bite the holy cords a-twain
Which are too intrinse t' unloose
 - (iii.) Old fools are babes again and must be used
With checks as flatteries, when they are seen abused
 - (iv.) So rare a wondered father and a wise
Makes this place paradise
4. Who were Pico della Mirandola, Fra Angelico, Dolfo Spini, Pope Alexander the Sixth, Ser Ceecone?
5. Discuss the merits and defects of *Romola* considered as a historical novel.

ANNUAL EXAMINATION.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

Examiner : PROFESSOR EGERTON.

At least one hour should be devoted to the Essay.

1. The plays of Shakspeare considered chronologically fall into four groups. Describe these groups and mention the chief plays contained in each, giving dates.
2. Write a short critique on the works of Spenser.
3. Describe the development of English Tragedy to the death of Marlowe.
4. Mention the chief works of Ben Jonson, and write a short analysis of any one of them. What are the chief characteristics of his style ?
5. Discuss the development of Lyric Poetry at the beginning of the Elizabethan period, giving the names of the chief writers in this branch of literature.
6. Give a brief description of the following characters, stating in which of Shakspeare's plays each occurs :—*Mercutio, Osric, Master Slender, Orlando, Sylvia, Constance.*
7. Write a short account of the development of English Prose in the Reign of Elizabeth.
8. Name the Authors of each of the following works and state to what branch of literature it belongs :—*Euphues, Albion's England, Alexander and Campaspe, Gammer Gurton's*

ANNUAL EXAMINATION.

Needle, Amoretti, The Groatworth of Wit, David and Bethsabe, Rosolynde or Euphuus' Golden Legacy, Orchestra.

SUBJECTS FOR ESSAY (one only to be chosen).

1. Shakspeare's use of humour in *King Lear*.
2. George Eliot's teaching as exemplified in *Romola*.
3. The character of Tito Melema.

ANNUAL EXAMINATION.

FRENCH TRANSLATION.

(HONOURS).

Examiner: E. DE MONTALK, B.ès. L., Officier d' Académie.

Same question as for Senior French, excepting question No. 3, which is replaced by—

Write an essay in French on one of these three subjects :—

- (a) L'Académie française
- (b) L'Hôtel de Rambouillet
- (c) Port-Royal

GRAMMAR AND PHILOLOGY.

Examiner: E. DE MONTALK, B.ès. L.

Same paper as for Senior French.

COMPOSITION AND LITERATURE.

Examiner: E. DE MONTALK, B.ès. L.

1. Translate into French :—

How natural, in all decisive circumstances, is Symbolic Representation to all kinds of men ! Nay, what is man's whole terrestrial Life but a Symbolic Representation, and making visible, of the Celestial invisible Force that is in him ? By act and word he strives to do it ; with sincerity, if possible ; failing that, with theatricality, which latter also may have its meaning. An Almack's Masquerade is not nothing ; in more genial ages, your

ANNUAL EXAMINATION.

Christmas Guisings, Feasts of the Ass, Abbotts of Unreason, were a considerable something: sincere sport they were; as Almack's may still be sincere wish for sport. But what, on the other hand, must not sincere earnest have been: say, a Hebrew Feast of Tabernacles have been! A whole Nation gathered, in the name of the Highest, under the eye of the Highest; imagination herself flagging under the reality; and all noblest Ceremony as yet not grown ceremonial, but solemn, significant to the outmost fringe! Neither, in modern private life, are theatrical scenes, of tearful women wetting whole ells of cambric in concert, of impassioned bushy-whiskered youth threatening suicide, and such like, to be so entirely detested; drop thou a tear over them thyself rather.

At any rate, one can remark that no Nation will throw-by its work, and deliberately go out to make a scene, without meaning something thereby. For indeed no scenic individual, with knavish hypocritical views, will take the trouble to *soliloquise* a scene: and now consider, is not a scenic Nation placed precisely in that predicament of soliloquising; for its own behoof alone; to solace its own sensibilities, mudlin or other?—Yet in this respect, of readiness for scenes, the difference of Nations, as of men, is very great. If our Saxon-Puritanic friends, for example, swore and signed their National Covenant, without discharge of gunpowder, or the beating of any drum, in a dingy Covenant-Close of the Edinburgh High-street, in a mean room, where men now drink mean liquor, it was consistent with their ways so to swear it. Our Gallic-Encyclopedic friends, again, must have a Champ-de-Mars, seen of all the world, or universe; and such a Scenic Exhibition, to which the Coliseum Amphitheatre was but a stroller's barn, as this old Globe of ours had never or hardly ever beheld. Which method also we reckon natural, then and there. Nor perhaps was the respective *keeping* of these two Oaths far out of due proportion to such respective display in taking them: inverse proportion namely. For the theatricality of a People goes in a compound-ratio: ratio indeed of their trustfulness,

ANNUAL EXAMINATION.

sociability, fervency ; but then also of their excitability, of their porosity, not *continent* ; or say, of their explosiveness, hot-flashing, but which does not last.

How true also, once more, is it that no man or Nation of men, *conscious* of doing a great thing, was ever, in that thing, doing other than a small one ! O Champ-de-Mars Federation, with three hundred drummers, twelve hundred wind-musicians, and artillery planted on height after height to boom the tidings of it all over France, in few minutes ! Could no Atheist-Naigeon contrive to discern, eighteen centuries off, those Thirteen most poor mean-dressed men, at frugal Supper, in a mean Jewish dwelling, with no symbol but hearts god-initiated into the 'Divine depth of Sorrow,' and a *Do this in remembrance of me* ;—and so cease that small difficult crowing of his, if he were not doomed to it ?

2. Translate also :—

There is nothing new under the sun.

The French Revolution began its course in the year of
Our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty
nine.

Out of sight, out of mind.

I like to keep on good terms with everybody.

It is a feather in his cap.

3. Same question as for Senior French, adding to it the principal works of *Balzac*, *Bayle*, *Chapelain*, *Claude de Charenton*, *Perrault*, and giving the titles of the principal fables of *La Fontaine*.

ANNUAL EXAMINATION.

SENIOR FRENCH (PASS EXAMINATION).

Examiner : E. DE MONTALK, B.ès. L., Officier d' Académie.

1. Translate into English :—

HERMIONE.

Le croirai-je, seigneur, qu'un reste de tendresse
 Vous fasse ici chercher une triste princesse ?
 Ou ne dois-je imputer qu'à votre seul devoir
 L'heureux empressement qui vous porte à me voir ?

ORESTE.

Tel est de mon amour l'aveuglement funeste :
 Vous le savez, madame ; et le destin d'Oreste
 Est de venir sans cesse adorer vos attraits,
 Et de jurer toujours qu'il n'y viendra jamais.
 Je sais que vos regards vont rouvrir mes blessures ;
 Que tous mes pas vers vous sont autant de parjures :
 Je le sais, j'en rougis. Mais j'atteste les dieux,
 Témoins de la fureur de mes derniers adieux,
 Que j'ai couru partout où ma perte certaine
 Dégageait mes serments et finissait ma peine.
 J'ai mendié la mort chez des peuples cruels
 Qui n'apaisaient leurs dieux que du sang des mortels
 Ils m'ont fermé leur temple ; et ces peuples barbares
 De mon sang prodigué sont devenus avarés.
 Enfin je viens à vous, et je me vois réduit
 A chercher dans vos yeux une mort qui me fuit.
 Mon désespoir n'attend que leur indifférence :
 Ils n'ont qu'à m'interdire un reste d'espérance ;
 Ils n'ont, pour avancer cette mort où je cours,
 Qu'à me dire une fois ce qu'ils m'ont dit toujours.
 Voilà, depuis un an, le seul soin qui m'anime.
 Madame, c'est à vous de prendre une victime
 Que les Scythes auraient dérobée à vos coups
 Si j'en avais trouvé d'aussi cruels que vous.

ANNUAL EXAMINATION.

HERMIONE.

Quittez, seigneur, quittez ce funeste langage :
 A des soins plus pressants la Grèce vous engage.
 Que parlez-vous du Scyths et de mes cruautés ?
 Songez à tous ces rois que vous représentez.
 Faut-il que d'un transport leur vengeance dépende ?
 Est-ce le sang d'Oreste enfin qu'on vous demande ?
 Dégag- z-vous des soins dont vous êtes chargé.

ORESTE.

Les refus de Pyrrhus m'ont assez dégagé,
 Madame : il me renvoie ; et quelque autre puissance
 Lui fait du fils d'Hector embrasser la défense.

2. Give a sketch of the plot of *Andromaque*.

3. Translate into English :—

Cependant, ni cette estime, ni tous ces grands avantages, n'ont pu donner atteinte à sa modestie. Toute éclairée qu'elle était, elle n'a point présumé de ses connaissances, et jamais ses lumières ne l'ont éblouie. Rendez témoignage à ce que je dis, vous que cette grande princesse a honorés de sa confiance. Quel esprit avez-vous trouvé plus élevé ? mais quel esprit avez-vous trouvé plus docile ? Plusieurs, dans la crainte d'être trop faciles, se rendent inflexibles à la raison, et s'affermissent contre elle : Madame s'éloignait toujours autant de la présomption que de la faiblesse ; également estimable, et de ce qu'elle savait trouver les sages conseils, et de ce qu'elle était capable de les recevoir. On les sait bien connaître, quand on fait sérieusement l'étude qui plaisait tant à cette princesse ; nouveau genre d'étude, et presque inconnu aux personnes de son âge et de son rang, ajoutons, si vous voulez, de son sexe. Elle étudiait ses défauts ; elle aimait qu'on lui en fit des leçons sincères : marque assurée d'une âme forte que ses fautes ne dominent pas, et qui ne craint point de les envisager de près, par une secrète confiance des ressources qu'elle sent pour les surmonter. C'était le dessein d'avancer dans cette étude de sagesse,

ANNUAL EXAMINATION.

qui la tenait si attachée à la lecture de l'histoire, qu'on appelle avec raison la sage conseillère des princes. C'est là que les plus grands rois n'ont plus de rang que par leurs vertus, et que, dégradés à jamais par les mains de la mort, ils viennent subir sans cour et sans suite le jugement de tous les peuples et de tous les siècles. C'est là qu'on découvre que le lustre qui vient de la flatterie est superficiel, et que les fausses couleurs, quelque industrieusement qu'on les applique, ne tiennent pas. Là notre admirable princesse étudiait les devoirs de ceux dont la vie compose l'histoire : elle y perdait insensiblement le goût des romans, et de leurs fades héros ; et soigneuse de se former sur le vrai elle méprisait ces froides et dangereuses fictions.

ANNUAL EXAMINATION.

GRAMMAR AND PHILOLOGY.

SENIOR FRENCH (Pass Examination).

Examiner : E. DE MONTALK, B.ès. L., Officier d' Académie.

1. Which were, on the subject of the origin of the French Language, the theories of Henri Estienne and of Raynouard, and the opinion of Sir George Cornwall-Lewis ?
2. Name the three main component elements of the French Language.
3. Trace the *historique* of the formation of the future tense in French.
4. Resolve etymologically into their component parts the words
— *âné aujourd'hui, demain désormais, encore, puiné*
5. Show the various Latin verbs that supply the modern conjugations of *Etre* and *Aller*.
6. Give the etymology and gender of— *Chaleur, chêne, été*
(summer) *épine, frêne, nuage, rage, sauteur, cuivre* and *santé*.
7. State fully why the *participe passé* is invariable in : —

Ils se sont *plu* à mal faire
 Les souliers qu'ils se sont *fait* faire sont bons
 Sa santé n'est pas aussi bonne qu' on l'aurait *désiré*
 Je lui prêté tous les livres que j'ai *pu*
 Malgré les tempêtes qu'il y a *eu* ;

And why the *participe passé* varies in—

Elles se sont *disputées* chez vous
 Un grand nombre de soldats qu'on avait *poursuivis*
 L'imprimerie que la ville de Mayence a *vue* naître s'est
 vite *répandue* en Europe

ANNUAL EXAMINATION.

Jamais une mère ne regrette les soins ni les peines que
son enfant lui a coûtés.

Ce sont de nobles vies que celles qui ont été vécues par
les martyrs de la foi chrétienne.

8. Give the English for the following idioms :—

à tort et à travers
à tout bout de champ
cligner de l'œil
descendre à reculons
être franc du collier
il vous frotte la manche
naguère encore
piquer des deux
tant s'en faut
Qui s'y frotte s'y pique

9. Compose five French sentences in which you will introduce :—

plutôt—plus tôt—tout-à-l'heure—jadis, je vous en réponds.

10. Derive from the Latin the words :—

autrui, encore, eux, ceci, mien, moi lui, en, seigneur, maire.

XXX.

ANNUAL EXAMINATION.

COMPOSITION AND LITERATURE.

SENIOR FRENCH (Pass Examination).

Examiner: E. DE MONTALE, B.ès. L., Officier d'Académie.

1. Translate into French:—

With the Revolution of July 1830, which established representative government in France, men of letters rose to the highest importance in the State. Mérimée's friends being now in office, he became attached to the Government, and successively occupied several posts—first, as Secretary in the ministries of the Interior and of Commerce; then as “chef de bureau” in the ministry of Marine; and finally, as Inspector General of Historical Monuments. The duties of this post, in which he felt thoroughly at home, involved repeated excursions through the southern and western departments of France, through Auvergne and Corsica. These peregrinations he turned to excellent account by gathering rich and hitherto unexplored materials, not only for his Official Reports and Archæological Notes of travel, but also for those further works of fiction on which his fame as a writer chiefly rests.

By this time his distinguished merits as a historian and novelist had met with such unquestioned recognition that his literary co-operation was eagerly enlisted for several Reviews, especially for the *Revue des deux Mondes*. To be a contributor *attitré* to this influential Review was, in those times, considered a safe stepping-stone to a seat in the French Academy; and in due course (1844) he was elected a member of that august assembly, the crowning ambition of French men of letters.

2. Translate also:—

— “Nothing new under the sun,”

ANNUAL EXAMINATION.

The French Revolution began its course in the year of
Our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty
nine.

Out of sight, out of mind.

I like to keep on good terms with everybody.

It is a feather in his cap.

3. Name the principal works of Mademoiselle de Scudéry,
Madame de la Fayette, Regnard, Théophile de Viaud,
Agrippa d'Aubigné Fénélon, Mézeray, Galland, La
Bruyère and Fontenelle.
4. Write (in French) a short biography of Molière.
5. Give an account of the dispute between Bossuet and
Fénélon.
6. What motives lead Pascal to write *Les Provinciales* ;
what is in this case the meaning of *Provincial* ?
7. Name the writers of :—

Le roman comique 'le roman bourgeois—Le Menteur
—Histoire des états du Soleil—Stances à Du Perrier
sur la mort de sa fille—Mémoires du Chevalier de
Gramont—Lettre de la Carpe au brochet—Tyr et Sidon
—Les historiettes—Tite et Bérénice.

ANNUAL EXAMINATION.

JUNIOR FRENCH.

Examiner : E. DE MONTALK, B.ès. L., Officier d' Académie.

1. Translate into English :—

Comme la milice était une institution comparativement moderne, aucun des anciens pouvoirs féodaux ne s'en occupait ; toute l'opération était confiée aux seuls agents du gouvernement central. Le conseil fixait le contingent général et la part de la province. L'intendant réglait le nombre d'hommes à lever dans chaque paroisse ; son subdélégué présidait au tirage, jugeait les cas d'exemption, désignait les miliciens qui pouvaient résider dans leurs foyers, ceux qui devaient partir, et livrait enfin ceux-ci à l'autorité militaire. Il n'y avait de recours qu'à l'intendant et au conseil.

On peut dire également qu'en dehors des pays d'état tous les travaux publics, même ceux qui avaient la destination la plus particulière, étaient décidés et conduits par les seuls agents du pouvoir central.

Il existait bien encore des autorités locales et indépendantes, qui, comme le *seigneur*, les *bureaux de finances*, les *grands voyers*, pouvaient concourir à cette partie de l'administration publique. Presque partout ces vieux pouvoirs agissaient peu ou n'agissaient plus du tout : le plus léger examen des pièces administratives du temps nous le démontre. Toutes les grandes routes, et même les chemins qui conduisaient d'une ville à une autre, étaient couverts et entretenus sur le produit des contributions générales.

2. Translate also :—

On a souvent besoin d'un plus petit que soi
Plus fait douceur que violence.
Aide-toi, le ciel t'aidera.

ANNUAL EXAMINATION.

Les hommes faibles hurlent avec les loups, braient avec les ânes, et bêlent avec les moutons

J'ai beau regarder, je ne vois rien.

3. Translate into French :—

In 1829 Alexander Dumas achieved his first real success as a dramatic author with his romantic play *Henri III. et sa Cour*, which may be said to have completed the revolt against the old classical school of the Drama, and which caused its author to become famous. From that moment his reputation was made, and for the next forty years he poured forth an unceasing stream of literary work, consisting of more than sixty plays of various kinds, over 200 volumes of novels, stories, gossiping notes of travels and reminiscences, besides contributions of all kinds to almost every periodical. He actually built for the representation of his own plays the Théâtre Historique, which soon proved a complete failure, and founded several journals, like *Le Mousquetaire*, to be filled entirely with his own contributions. These latter flickered out, after an ephemeral existence, one after another, mainly owing to his gross plagiarisms, when he was unable to fill them from his own pen.

It is obvious that such an enormous quantity of literature could not be the product of a single man, however gifted and however industrious, consequently we are not surprised to find that Dumas soon resorted to the principle of collaboration, more common in France than in England. Contrary, however, to the practice of Besant and Rice, or Erckmann-Chatrian, to quote two well-known examples, the name of his assistant did not appear on the title-page of the work thus done, which went forth to the public under the magic signature "Alexandre Dumas." At first this collaboration was legitimate enough, for it was Dumas who supplied ideas, or remodelled the suggested plots, and set the stamp of his genius upon the dialogue and

ANNUAL EXAMINATION.

general arrangement of the work, which was produced under his direct inspiration.

4. Translate also :—

What are you doing? I am studying. Are you reading an interesting book? Yes, sir. I am reading Balzac's last novel.

Where do you live now? In the country, but not very far from town.

When did you see your father last? I saw him yesterday morning at half-past ten.

Let us judge no one.

He was beginning to speak, when suddenly he fell on the floor.

Do you recognise me? I know you very well, but I cannot remember your name.

5. Give the tense, mood, participle past, and infinitive of :—

voudrais, déchoit, siéra, meure, vainquit, brulant, bout, veuillez, éteignis.

6. Give the English for :—

A tout propos—à tout hasard—revenons à nos moutons—Quelle erreur—Un franc la douzaine—Allons-nous en—Qu'en savez-vous? Je n'ai pas le courage de le faire—Mieux vaut mal que pis—Il a perdu son beau-père.

7. What peculiarities are there about the conjugations of verbs ending in *cer ger ier yer, eler and eter*, and also about the conjugations of the verbs *bénir, fleurir* and *haïr*?

Give examples.

8. What difference is there between :—*Français* and *français*; *Manche* and *manche*; *Dieu* and *dieu*; *Porte* and *porte*; *Etat* and *état*?

ANNUAL EXAMINATION.

9. When would you translate :—

Yes by *oui*, when by *si*; to return by *retourner*, when by *revenir*; Country by *campagne*; when by *contrée*; better by *meilleur*, when by *mieux*; to know by *Connaitre*; when by *savoir*. Before by *avant*; when by *devant*.

10. Give the meaning of :—

cou, coup, coût,
au, eau, os, haut,
tache, tâche,
compte, comte, conte,
voix, voie, voit.

11. What is the French for :—

He has perceived you (*apercevoir*)
Would he not hear us (*entendre*)
Let him speak (*parler*)
They had not attacked me (*attaquer*)
Would you have waited (*attendre*)
He used to cure (*guérir*)
That he may sleep (*dormir*)
You feared him (*craindre*)
Answer me not (*répondre*)
What are you buying (*acheter*)?

GERMAN (FIRST YEAR).

Examiner : E. DE MONTALK, B ès. L., etc.

1. Translate into English :—

Was bewog den Maler, die Stadt zu verlassen ? Ich weiss nicht, was ihn (dazu) bewogen hat.

Haben Sie meinen Kanarienvogel nicht gesehen ? Ja, er ist über das Haus geflogen.

Wenn der Knabe noch einmal an den Tisch Stösst, so wird er bestraft worden.

Der gerettete Mann pries Gott mit lauter Stimme.

Einige Druckfehler haben sich in das Buch eingeschlichen

Wenn ich mein Geld bekommen hätte, so würde ich mir ein Paar neue Schuhe gekauft haben

Wieviel bringt Ihnen dieses Amt jährlich ein ?

Ihret-und Ihrer Kinder, eben sowohl als meiner-und der meinigen wegen, habe ich Ihnen diese wichtige und untrügliche Wahrheit zu Gemüthe geführt und eingeschärft.

Wir haben einen Donnerschlag gehört

Kommt der Bediente früh von dem Markte ? Er Kommt um zehn Uhr Morgens von da zurück.

2. Translate also :—

DER GUTE KAMERAD.

Ich hatt einen Kameraden,
Einen bessern find'st du nit.
Die Trommel Schlug zum Streite,
Er ging an meiner Seite
In gleichem Schritt und Tritt.

Eine Kugel kam geflogen,
Gilt's mir oder gilt es dir ?

ANNUAL EXAMINATION.

Ihn hat sie weggerissen,
Er liegt mir vor den Füßen,
Alles wär's ein Stück von mir.

Will mir die Hand noch reichen,
Derweil ich eben lad'.
Kann dir die Hand nicht geben;
Bleib du in ew'gen Leben
Mein guter Kamerad!

UHLAND.

3. Translate into German :—

Mr B. wears a green coat, a blue cloak, and a grey hat.

I have a strict master; my cousin (male) has a stricter;
the son of the count has the strictest.

What does the teacher teach? He teaches English, French,
Italian and German.

Why has this man been punished? He has stolen a gold
watch.

The Lord has given us the command: "Love thy neighbour
as thyself," but many people do not mind it.

My good neighbour whose black horse you have bought last
year has gone to America.

He who is virtuous will be happy.

They who do not speak the truth, deserve no confidence.

Where shall I place these books? Place each one at its
place.

The boat sank before our eyes. She would not have sunk,
if the captain had been more cautious.

4. Translate also :—

I cannot understand you.
Please to speak slower.
Good morning, good night.

ANNUAL EXAMINATION.

'What is your name.

How have you been since I saw you last.

Good-bye.

Pray, sir, tell me where is the railway station.

How much must I pay.

When does the next train start ?

Make haste and take your ticket,

5. Give the meaning of :—

Der Band and das Band

Der Chor and das Chor

Der Erbe and das Erbe

Der Hut and die Hut

Der Kunde and die Kunde

Der Leiter and die Leiter

Der Schild and das Schild

Der See and die See

Der Thor and das Thor

Der Verdienst and das Verdienst.

6. State all you know about the formation of degrees of comparison of Adjectives, in German. Give examples.

7. Give the first person, singular and plural, of the present and imperfect indicative, and also the participle past of :—

Biegen, denken, fahren, graben, kommen, lesen, messen, nehmen, rathen, schreiben, thun, vergessen, verzeihen, werfen, Zwingen.

8. Give a list of the auxiliary verbs of mood, and show, by means of examples, their idiomatical peculiarities,

ANNUAL EXAMINATION.

9. What is the genitive singular and plural of:—

Mann, Frau, Kind, Haus, Mond, Ding, Herr, Herz,
Schreibung, Tod?

10. Give the meaning of:—

noch, nun, jetzt, da, dort, woher, wohin, dort, wie, bestens,
erstens, rücklings, abends, hervor, zuweilen.

ANNUAL EXAMINATION.

HISTORY.

Examiner : MR. J. H. TURNER, M.A.

1. Write an account of the career of the Earl of Strafford.
What were the causes to which his overthrow is to be attributed?
2. Briefly sketch the part John Hampden took in the resistance to the tyrannical acts of Charles I.
3. What were (a) The New Model, (b) The Self-denying Ordinance? Show the importance of their effects on the course of events during the Civil War.
4. What is your estimate of Cromwell's action with regard to :—
 - (a) The Execution of Charles I. ;
 - (b) The Expulsion of the Long Parliament ;
 - (c) The Subjugation of Ireland ?
5. Sketch Cromwell's foreign policy and show how it " placed England by one bound at the head of the Powers of Europe."
6. Why and how did the Restoration take place?
7. Write an account of the quarrel between James II. and the Universities.
8. Give a brief account of each of the following :—
 - (a) Sir William Temple.
 - (b) The Earl of Clarendon.
 - (c) The Earl of Sunderland,

ANNUAL EXAMINATION.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Examiner : MR. J. H. TURNER, M.A.

1. Explain the terms:—Fixed Capital, Value of Money, Effectual Demand, Cost of Production.

2. What are the circumstances that determine the price of a commodity?

To what extent are wages governed by prices?

3. "The causes of production are four—land, labour, capital, and ability."

Discuss this proposition and show the importance of the last factor in its bearing on current Socialistic industrial theories.

4. What are the chief qualities required of a sound national currency?

State briefly the arguments for and against the proposals of bi-metallists.

5. Why is the rate of interest higher in the Colonies than in England?

6. Explain the terms :—Unearned Increment, Living Wage, Bounty, Incidence of Taxation.

7. Examine the expediency of the following taxes in New Zealand :—

(a) Graduated Land Tax.

(b) Tax on bicycles.

(c) Import duty on coal.

8. Write an essay on the History of Political Economy.

JURISPRUDENCE.

Examiner: HON. J. A. TOLE, B.A., LL.B., Barrister-at-Law.

1. What are the relative functions of Comparative Law and Jurisprudence?
2. Define a "People" and a "State," and give instances of a State being coextensive with one People.
3. Distinguish between inchoate and vested rights. Were contingent rights known to Roman law?
4. What were the rights of a *negotiorum gestor* according to Roman law? Mention rights of a similar character given by English law.
5. Define *dominium*. Describe the modes of acquiring dominion known as "occupancy," "specification," "accession," and "usucapion."
6. What analogous term in Roman law would you apply to our form of land tenure known as "Perpetual lease?"
7. Define a servitude and distinguish a praedial from a personal servitude, and both from a personal obligation.
8. What is meant by adjective law? What are the modes of international redress known as the "Via amicabile" and the "Via facti?"
9. Explain the maxim "Actor sequitur forum rei,"
10. State generally the Roman law on the subject of the obligation to pay interest,

ANNUAL EXAMINATION.

CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY.

Examiner: Hon. J. A. TOLE, B.A., LL.B., Barrister-at-Law.

1. What was the origin of English Kingship, and of hereditary Succession?
2. State generally what you know about Social ranks after the Norman Conquest.
3. What events important to our Constitutional History happened during the reign of Richard II.?
4. What was the difference between English and Continental feudalism? When were feudal tenures finally abolished?
5. Give a brief account of the Test, and Corporation Acts. When and on whose motion were they repealed?
6. What restraints were placed on the royal prerogative by the Bill of Rights?
7. When was the Septennial Act passed? State such reasons as occur to you in favor of or against it.
8. Define the Cabinet. What gave rise to it, and what are its chief characteristics at the present day?
9. From what time do definite Parliamentary Parties date? State shortly the advantages and disadvantages of Party Government.
10. In what reign was the English Navy, as an organised force, established? What was the previous naval system?
11. Mention some of the more important cases in Constitutional History.

ANNUAL EXAMINATION.

ALGEBRA.

Examiner: PROFESSOR SEGAR.

1. Simplify

$$27(a+x)(b+x)(c+x) - (a+b+c+3x)^3.$$

Find the square root of

$$(a-b)^2 \left\{ (a-b)^2 - 2(a^2 + b^2) \right\} + 2(a^4 + b^4).$$

2. Solve the equations

$$(i.) x^4 - 17x^2 + 16 = 0;$$

$$(ii.) \frac{x^2}{x-1} + \frac{x-1}{x^2} = \frac{17}{4};$$

$$(iii.) (x+1)(y+1) = 12, \\ xy = 6.$$

3. Explain why the symbol a^{-n} is used to denote $\frac{1}{a^n}$.

If $x^2 + y^2 = a^2$, find the value of

$$\left\{ \left(\frac{x}{a} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{y}{a} \right)^{-2} \right\}^{\frac{1}{2}} \left\{ (x^2 + x^2y + xy^2 + y^2) \times \right. \\ \left. (a^2 + 2xy)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \right\}^{\frac{3}{2}}.$$

4. Compare and establish the identity of the Algebraical and Euclidean definitions of Duplicate, Triplicate, and Compound Ratios.

The perimeter of a right-angled triangle is six times as long

ANNUAL EXAMINATION.

as the shortest side. What is the ratio of the two sides containing the right angle?

5. Sum the series

$$16\frac{1}{2} + 14 + 11\frac{1}{2} + \dots$$

to 14 terms; and also the series whose r th term is $3^r + 2^r$ to n terms.

6. Find the number of combinations of n things taken r at a time.

In how many ways may a committee of 12 be selected from 9 Englishmen, 6 Scotchmen, and 7 Irishmen, the three nationalities being equally represented?

7. Employ the Binominal Theorem to find 99^3 .

Find the $(r + 1)$ th term of $(1 - 3x)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$, and write down the first five terms.

8. Prove that any numbers which consist of the same significant figures, in the same order, have the same mantissae.

From $\log 24 = 1.380211$ and $\log 36 = 1.556303$ find $\log 2$ and $\log 3$.

GEOMETRY AND TRIGONOMETRY.

Examiner: PROFESSOR SEGAR.

1. If one triangle has its sides equal to those of another, shew that the two triangles are equal in every respect.
Shew that the opposite angles of a rhombus are equal.
2. Describe a square that shall be equal to a given rectilineal figure.
Given the sum of two adjacent sides of a rectangle and a square equal to it in area, construct the rectangle.
3. Shew that an angle at the centre of a circle is double of the angle at the circumference on the same arc.
Deduce that all angles in the same segment of a circle are equal to one another.
4. If two triangles have one angle of the one equal to one angle of the other, and the sides about the equal angles proportionals, shew that the triangles are similar.
PL, QM are drawn from two points P, Q perpendicular to a straight line LM; PM, QL intersect in R, and RN is drawn perpendicular to LM; shew that PN, QN make equal angles with LM.
5. Shew that, in any right-angled triangle, any rectilineal figure described on the side subtending the right angle is equal to the similar and similarly described figures on the sides containing the right angle.
6. From the foot of a tower the angle of elevation of the top of a column is 60° , and from the top of the tower, which is 30 feet high, the angle of elevation is 30° ; find the height of the column.

ANNUAL EXAMINATION.

7. Prove the formula

$$\sin (A \mp B) = \sin A \cos B \pm \cos A \sin B.$$

From

$$\sin 2 A = 2 \sin A \cos A.$$

deduce

$$\cos 2 A = \cos^2 A - \sin^2 A.$$

8. Prove that

$$\sin 18^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{5} - 1}{4}.$$

Thence find the values of

$$\cos 18^\circ, \tan 18^\circ, \sin 36^\circ, \text{ and } \sin 54^\circ.$$

9. If $a = 42$, $b = 80$, and $B = 60^\circ$, find A ,
having given

$$\angle \sin 27^\circ 2' 30'' = 9.6576661,$$

$$\angle \sin 27^\circ 2' 40'' = 9.6577073,$$

$$\log 2 = .3010300,$$

$$\log 3 = .4771213,$$

$$\log 7 = .8450980.$$

10. Find an expression for all angles which have a given sine.

Solve the equation

$$\sin \theta - \cos \theta = -\sqrt{\frac{5}{2}}.$$

MECHANICS AND HYDROSTATICS.

Examiner: PROFESSOR SEGAR.

1. Prove the formula $s = ut + \frac{1}{2}at^2$.

A body is projected vertically upwards with a velocity of 100 feet a second; when will it have risen 100 feet, and what will its velocity be at that moment?

2. State Newton's Laws of Motion.

Describe experiments that might be made with Atwood's Machine to verify the formula $F = ma$.

3. Prove the Parallelogram of Forces.

ABCD is a quadrilateral, and four forces represented by AB, CB, CD, AD are in equilibrium; shew that ABCD is a parallelogram.

4. Prove that the sum of the moments round any point in their plane of two forces acting at a point is equal to the moment of their resultant about the same point.

In a right-angled isosceles triangle ABC the angle C is right, and the resultant of two forces acting along AC, AB is double of the former; find the angle its line of action makes with AB.

5. Shew that the C. G. of three equal particles coincides with the C. G. of the triangle having them at its vertices.

If masses m_1, m_2, m_3 , be placed at the angular points A, B, C of a triangle ABC, and if G be their C. G., shew $m_1 : m_2 : m_3 = \triangle BGC : \triangle CGA : \triangle AGB$.

6. Mention the requisites for a good common balance, and how they are obtained.

ANNUAL EXAMINATION.

Shew that if two weights balance when placed either way in opposite scales of a false balance they are equal and each is equal to

$$\frac{S' b - S a + W x}{a - b}$$

where a, b are the lengths of the arms; S, S' the weights of the scales; W the weight of the beam; and x the distance of the C. G. of the beam from the fulcrum measured parallel to the beam.

7. Shew that the free surface of a liquid at rest is a horizontal plane.

Shew also that when two or more liquids which do not mix are at rest in the same vessel the surfaces of separation are horizontal planes.

8. Shew that the resultant pressure of a liquid on a body wholly or partially immersed in it is equal to the weight of the displaced liquid.

A rod six feet long has one end freely jointed at a point one foot above the surface of a liquid in which the other end floats, and the rod rests in a position making an angle of 60° with the vertical. What is the ratio of the density of the rod to that of the liquid?

9. Shew how, by means of the specific gravity bottle, we may compare the specific gravities of a solid and a liquid in which it is not soluble.

A cube floats with two-thirds of each of its vertical edges immersed in a liquid, and when a second liquid is poured on the first to a depth equal to half the length of the edge of the cube it floats with its upper face in the surface of the upper liquid. Compare the specific gravities of the liquids.

1.

ANNUAL EXAMINATION.

EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS.

HEAT, SOUND AND LIGHT.

Examiner: PROFESSOR F. D. BROWN.

1. What would be the difference between the weight in vacuo and the weight in air saturated with moisture at 15° and 760mm of a brass kilogram weight adjusted in vacuo?

Specific gravity of brass at 0° $\qquad\qquad\qquad = 8.4$

Coefficient of cubical expansion of brass $\qquad = .0000564$

Maximum pressure of aqueous vapour at $15^{\circ} = 12.7\text{mm}$.

2. Describe Andrews' volume, temperature, and pressure measurements in the case of carbonic acid, and make a sketch of the isothermal lines for this substance.
3. How much mechanical work must be done in order to raise 10 kilograms of water from 0° to 50°C ? Give your answer in ergs and in kilogram-metres, and explain how the one unit is related to the other.
4. Give a brief account of Prevost's theory of exchanges.
5. What is the meaning of the term "coefficient of volume elasticity"? Water at 4° is reduced in volume by approximately 50 millionths of its original volume for every additional pressure of 1 kilogram per square centimetre. Find its coefficient of elasticity and hence calculate the velocity of sound in water at 0° .
6. Show that, when a tuning fork is sounding, the velocity of sound may be found by multiplying the number of vibrations per second by the wave length. Explain exactly how and why the velocity of sound in air may

li.

ANNUAL EXAMINATION.

be measured by finding the length of a tube which gives the maximum reinforcement of the sound of a fork with a known vibration number.

7. With a given convex mirror of 10 inches focal length a vertical image is formed 8 inches behind the mirror. Find the distance of the object from the mirror and the ratio of the diameters of the object and image.
8. Show that in refraction at a spherical surface

$$\frac{\mu}{p'} - \frac{1}{p} = \frac{\mu - 1}{r}$$

where p and p' are the distances from the mirror of the object and image respectively and r is the radius of the sphere of which the reflecting surface forms a part.

9. Make a sketch representing the passage of the rays of light through a compound microscope.
10. What is chromatic aberration? Explain the principle upon which achromatic lenses are constructed.
11. Show how the phenomenon of interference affords an explanation of the rectilinear propagation of light.

iii.

ANNUAL EXAMINATION.

CHEMISTRY.

Examiner : PROFESSOR F. D. BROWN.

1. How would you prove that one litre of ammonia gas contains one and a half litres of hydrogen gas?
2. What volume of chlorine at 0° and 760 ^{mm} is equivalent in bleaching power to one kilogram of sodium hypochlorite?
3. A quantity of carbon dioxide and nitrogen derived from a furnace chimney is suspected to contain a small percentage of carbon monoxide. How would you ascertain whether such is the case?
4. Describe and explain any reactions connected with acetylene with which you are acquainted.
5. Give an account of the methods by which potassium cyanide may be prepared on a large scale.
6. In the classification of the elements boron has sometimes been grouped with aluminium sometimes with silicon. Which arrangement would you prefer and why?
7. Enumerate the chief uses of metallic sodium.
8. What is a basic salt? Give examples of the formation of these compounds. To what do you ascribe the tendency of certain metals to form basic salts?
9. What changes accompany the increase in atomic weight in a group of similar elements? Give examples and discuss the validity of any general law which might be enunciated with regard to this matter.

Nil.

ANNUAL EXAMINATION.

BIOLOGY.

Examiner: PROFESSOR A. P. W. THOMAS.

(Medical Students are requested to answer eight questions selected from parts I., II. and III., but not more than three in any part. Other candidates may not attempt questions in more than two parts. Candidates who take the Senior Botany paper are requested to confine their answers to this.)

I.—GENERAL BIOLOGY.

1. Describe the characters of the cells at the growing point of a flowering-plant and show how the various permanent tissues are derived from them. Describe the characters of the cells in the early stages of any of the higher animals, and show how the chief simple tissues are derived from them.
2. Explain clearly the general character of nutrition and metabolism in (a) A green plant, (b) Yeast, (c) One of the higher animals.
3. Define the following terms and explain their significance :
—Symbiosis—Geographical range of species—Vestigial organs
4. What do you understand by the environment of an organism? Explain your meaning fully by examples. What is supposed to be the biological significance of the relation between an organism and its environment?

II.—JUNIOR BOTANY.

1. Explain the structure and mode of formation of the gynoecium (including the ovules) in *Lilium* or any other flowering-plant. Describe the process of fertilisation, and the development of the embryo up to the stage when the seed is ripe.

ANNUAL EXAMINATION.

2. Show how the growth in thickness and length of a dicotyledonous stem is effected. Contrast with this the growth of some monocotyledonous stem.
3. What is the general nature of the fruit in flowering-plants? Describe the modifications of various parts of fruits to insure dispersal by animals. Give specific examples and refer them to their natural orders.
4. What do you understand by transpiration? Show how the structure of the plant is related to its due performance. How is it affected by external conditions? What is its physiological significance?

III.—ZOOLOGY.

1. Give an account of the life history of any hydroid species in which there is a free swimming medusa. Describe the structure of the polyp and medusa and compare them with one another.
2. Compare the characters of the nervous system in the Earthworm, Crayfish, and Frog.
3. Give an account of the general structure of Amphioxus and the early stages of its development.
4. Describe and compare the character of the vertebral column in a lamprey, bony fish, and bird.

IV.—SENIOR BOTANY.

1. Describe the structure and development of a fibro-vascular bundle in any dicotyledon, mentioning the functions of the parts you describe. Compare the stem of a fern with that of a dicotyledon.

iv.

ANNUAL EXAMINATION.

2. Describe and compare the early stages in the development of the sporophyte in a fern and a dicotyledon.
3. Distinguish between an oogonium and an archegonium. In what plants do oogonia occur? Give examples of oogonia from distinct types of plants.
4. Describe the development of the sporangia in a fern, and compare the sporangia with the corresponding structures in a pine.
5. Describe the mode of growth in Polysiphonia. How is reproduction effected?
6. Explain the following terms as applied to modifications of the stamens and carpels:—Reduplication, adhesion, cohesion, reduction. Give examples, referring the plants to their natural orders.

ANNUAL EXAMINATION.

GEOLOGY.

Examiner : PROFESSOR A. P. W. THOMAS.

1. Rivers are said to have excavated their own valleys. What evidence have we of this ?
2. Certain strata are frequently found associated together. Give examples of some of the more frequent associations and explain them.
3. How would you classify lakes geologically ?
4. What do you understand by abysmal deposits ? What are their most frequent characters ?
5. By what characters may a lava be recognised ?
6. What are volcanic tuffs, under what circumstances are they formed, and how would you distinguish them from ordinary sediments ?
7. What is the nature of an earthquake ? How would you determine the depth at which an earthquake originates ?
8. What is a fault, and how can its extent be ascertained ? To what causes are faults ascribed ?

ANNUAL EXAMINATION.

PSYCHOLOGY AND ETHICS.

Examiner: REV. H. P. COWX, M.A.

1. How would you explain the difference and the connection between Mind and Body?
2. Analyse the Process of Perception.
3. State the way in which an abstract idea is formed in the mind.
4. How far is Phrenology useful and trustworthy?
5. Is all knowledge derived from experience? Give reasons for your answer.
6. What bearing has the free will controversy on Ethics?
7. What is meant by Conscience? Account for its existence and state how far it is a safe guide.
8. Distinguish between Duties and Virtues, giving examples.
9. Define Hedonism, Intuitionism, Utilitarianism, and state the relation (if any) between them.
10. What is the connection between Ethics and Religion?

ANNUAL EXAMINATION.

LOGIC.

Examiner : REV. H. P. COWX, M.A.

1. Define what is meant by Logic. Indicate its sphere and comment on its value.
2. How are propositions converted? How many inferences may be drawn from the proposition, all S is P?
3. Give the Rules of the Syllogism, and if possible simplify them.
4. Comment on the Syllogism—
 Most M is P
 Most M is S
 Therefore some S is P
5. Give examples of the fallacies—*Petitio Principii*, and *Ignoratio Elenchi*.
6. Explain the Quantification of the Predicate and state the new kinds of propositions arrived at thereby.
7. What is meant by Induction? Contrast it with Deduction and explain the terms *a priori*, *a posteriori*.
8. What are the Experimental Methods of Inductive reasoning?
9. Explain the meaning and value of Hypotheses.
10. How far is Reasoning by Analogy reliable?

Three Hours.

HARMONY.

-
- Two staves of music for 'The Rose Tree'. The first staff is in 3/4 time and the second is in 2/4 time. Both are in the key of D major. The first staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The second staff has a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The music is written in a simple, folk-like style with a melody and a bass line. The first staff ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign. The second staff ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

- (a) A chord of the dissonant 5th;
- (b) A suspension 5 6;
- (c) A triple suspension.

-
- The first system of the musical score for 'The Rose Tree' consists of two staves. The top staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a 3/4 time signature. It contains the melody: a quarter note G4, an eighth note A4, a quarter note Bb4, a quarter note A4, a quarter note G4, a quarter note F4, a quarter note E4, and a half note D4. The bottom staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat and a 2/4 time signature. It contains the accompaniment: a quarter note G4, a quarter note A4, a quarter note Bb4, a quarter note A4, a quarter note G4, a quarter note F4, a quarter note E4, and a half note D4. The system ends with a double bar line.

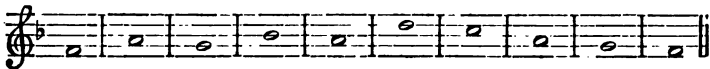
- Digitized by Google

lx.
ANNUAL EXAMINATION.
COUNTERPOINT.

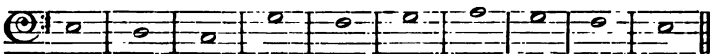
1. Why are two major thirds in succession of bad effect in two part counterpoint.
2. Point out the faults in the following:—



3. Write three different cadences in the fifth species of counterpoint in three parts. Use the key of D for your illustrations.
4. To the following CF add parts for tenor and bass, both in the second species, three parts:—



5. To the following CF add parts for tenor and treble, both in the fifth species:—



6. Re-write the above subject in $\frac{3}{4}$ time, and add two upper parts in the third species—three notes to one.

lxi.

ANNUAL EXAMINATION.

SCHOOL OF MUSIC.

JUNIOR DIVISION A.

Three Hours.

HARMONY.

1. Write examples of minor scales, beginning on the note G.
Give both the melodic and harmonic forms.
2. (a) Add time signature to the following extract.
(b) Re-write the passage in $\frac{3}{4}$ time.
(c) Again write it in $\frac{3}{4}$ time.



3. What are "diatonic" and what are "chromatic" intervals.
Give an example of each.
4. Over the note A sharp write in four parts—
(a) A minor common chord ;

ANNUAL EXAMINATION.

10. Analyse the following Chorale, figure the bass and name the root of each chord and mark all passing notes with a cross.



ANNUAL EXAMINATION.

HISTORY OF MUSIC.

1. When did Guido of Arezzo live ?
2. Name some of the improvements effected by Guido in the system of notation.
3. Who is credited with having established the first correct principles in the use of consonances and dissonances ?
4. Who is said to have established the Belgian School, and in what year did it occur ?
5. By whom was the early English School inaugurated ?
6. Give the name of the greatest contrapuntist during the reign of Queen Elizabeth.
7. What was the favourite instrument of Queen Elizabeth, and give a description of it.

ANNUAL EXAMINATION.

SCHOOL OF MUSIC.

JUNIOR B DIVISION.

Time—Three Hours.

1. Write over each of the following notes its alphabetical name, and name the clefs in which each passage is written:—



2. Write the proper signatures of G minor, A major, G \sharp minor, D \flat major.

3. Re-write the following melody in $\frac{3}{4}$ time:—



4. Over the note A \flat write—(a) a minor 3rd, (b) a major 7th, (c) an augmented 4th, (d) a diminished 7th.
5. Invert each of the intervals in question 4.
6. Add time signatures to the following:—



ANNUAL EXAMINATION.

7. Transpose the melody given in question 3 a minor second higher, and add proper key signature.
8. Give an example of a secondary 7th and diminished 7th.
Give the root of each.
9. Harmonise the following melody :—



10. Above the note B \flat write in four parts the chord of the Neapolitan Sixth. State what key the example is in.

HISTORY OF MUSIC.

Give a short biographical sketch of Haydn.

SINCLAIR SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATION,
1896.

MATHEMATICS.

1. Shew that triangles on the same base and between the same parallels are equal in area; and equal triangles on the same base are between the same parallels.

Shew that the straight line joining the middle points of two sides of a triangle is parallel to the third side.

2. Draw a tangent to a circle from a given point without its circumference.

Shew that two tangents may be drawn and that they subtend equal angles at the centre of the circle.

3. Describe an isosceles triangle, having each of the angles at the base double of the third angle.

In your figure shew that the line joining the vertex of the triangle to the intersection of the two circles is equal to one of the equal sides of the triangle.

4. Express in factors:—(i.) $a^3 - 5a^2 + a - 5$; (ii.) $1 - abx^3 + (b - a^2)x^2$.

Find the G.C.M. of $x^4 - 5x^2 + 4$ and $x^6 - 11x + 10$.

5. Solve the equations:—

$$(i.) \frac{1}{x+a} + \frac{1}{x+b} = \frac{1}{x+a+b} + \frac{1}{x};$$

$$(ii.) \frac{x+a}{a} + \frac{2x}{x+a} = 3;$$

SINCLAIR SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATION.

(iii.) $3x - 7y = 7,$
 $11x + 5y = 87.$

6. Shew that any ratio is made more nearly equal to unity by adding the same positive quantity to each of its terms.

If $a: a + c = a + b: a + b + c + d$ shew that $a: b = c: d$:
 and hence that $ab + cd$ is a mean proportional between
 $a^2 + c^2$ and $b^2 + d^2$.

7. Is the series

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \quad \frac{1}{1 + \sqrt{2}}, \quad \frac{1}{4 + 3\sqrt{2}}, \quad \dots$$

in Arithmetical or Geometrical Progression? Write down the fourth term.

Sum the series

$$3 + 6 + 11 + \dots + (2^n + n)$$

8. Prove the formulae:

(i.) $\cos(A + B) = \cos A \cos B - \sin A \sin B;$

(ii.) $\sin 3A = 3 \sin A - 4 \sin^3 A;$

(iii.) $\tan \frac{B - C}{2} = \frac{b - c}{b + c} \cdot \cot \frac{A}{2}.$

9. Find the cube root of .00001764 having given

$$\log 2 = .3010300,$$

$$\log 3 = .4771213,$$

$$\log 7 = .8450980,$$

$$\log 260315 = 5.4154995.$$

EXAMINATION FOR SINCLAIR SCHOLARSHIP, 1896.

ANIMAL PHYSIOLOGY.

1. Give an account of the composition of the blood plasma. Describe the gaseous constituents of the blood and any changes which take place in them in any part of the circulation.
2. How do motor nerves end in the striated muscles? Compare the changes which take place in the nerve and in the muscle when the nerve is stimulated.
3. Describe the structures seen in a transverse section of some specified part of the spinal cord. Describe the origin and course of any pair of spinal nerves.
4. Give an account of the structure of the skin and the functions which it discharges.
5. Describe the mechanism by which air is drawn into the lungs. What happens when the chest is opened, and why?
6. Explain clearly what you understand by the pulse. What is the value of the mechanism to which the pulse is due?
7. Give some account of the structure of the inner ear, and show how this is related to hearing.
8. What do you understand by the term proteid? Give examples of the chief proteids of the body. State what you know about the formation of proteids from the food taken into the body.
9. "We see with our eyes." How far is this statement literally correct?

EXAMINATION FOR SINCLAIR SCHOLARSHIP, 1896.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

1. What are dew, rain, mist, snow and hail due to? Why does the rain-fall differ in different latitudes? Show how it differs in various parts of New Zealand and why.
2. What do you know of the character of countries within the Arctic circle?
3. How would you classify lakes? Which are the chief lake regions of the globe?
4. What are the chief characters of glaciers? Name the chief glacier regions of the globe.
5. What is a volcano? Give some account of the distribution of volcanoes on the globe.
6. Give some account of the chief physical features of the United States and draw a section east and west across the Continent, passing through the Great Salt Lake.
7. Explain how the map of a country is drawn, and how its position on the globe is ascertained.
8. Looking at a map you observe that some parts of the coast are comparatively simple and uninterrupted, whilst others are much broken and irregular. How do you account for this? Give examples.

EXAMINATION FOR SINCLAIR SCHOLARSHIP, 1896.

BOTANY.

Illustrate your answers with rough diagrams where possible.

1. Write an account of *Closterium* and show how it differs from *Saccharomyces* in structure and modes of nutrition and reproduction.
2. Show in what way light effects the growth of flowering plants.
3. What chemical elements are required for the healthy growth of ordinary plants, and how are they obtained?
4. Give an account of the life history of a Moss. In what respect does its life history (*a*) resemble that of a Fern, (*b*) differ from that of a fern?
5. Give an account of the alternation of generations in a flowering plant, illustrating your answer by reference to other plants.
6. Give an account of the various means by which plants climb, explaining clearly the morphological character of the parts utilised for the purpose of climbing.
7. Give a full account of any flower belonging to the Compositae. What arrangements are seen in the Compositae to secure cross-fertilisation?
8. Describe a fibro-vascular bundle in a dicotyledon. Describe the separate elements of which it consists and explain their functions as far as you can. Show how the bundle increases in size.
9. Describe the plants supplied.

TIME TABLE FOR 1

HOURS.	MONDAY.	TUESDAY.	WEDNESDAY.
9—10	.....	.....	.....
10—11	Mathematics (Hon.)	Mathematics (Hon.)	.....
11—12	Mathematics (Hon.)	Latin (Hon.) Tutorial Mathematics (Hon.)	English (Hon.)
12—1	English	Latin (Hon.) Physics	Zoology
2—5	Biological and Geological Laboratories	Chemical Laboratory	.....
3—4	English (Hon.)	.....	English Literature Music (Senior B)
4—5	Chemistry (Advanced)	French (Honours)	French (Junior) Music (Junior)
5—6	Chemistry	Geology	Mathematics (Part) French (conversational)
6—9	.....	.....	Biological and Geological Laboratories
6—7	Latin Translation	English Language 1st year	General Biology
6 to 7	Music (Senior B)		
7—8	Latin Composition (Junior) Botany (Senior)	Botany (Junior) English Language 2nd year	English Literature
7—8	Music (Senior A)		
8—9	Greek Translation	Elementary Physics	Mechanics

The Professors of Classics and English propose also to

THE SESSION 1897.

Y.	THURSDAY.	FRIDAY.	SATURDAY.
...	.....	.....	Greek Composition English
...	Mathematics (Hon.)	.....	Greek (Hon.) Mathematics (Pass) German (Senior)
	Mathematics (Hon.)	.....	Mechanics French (Junior)
	English	Physics	Greek (Hon.) Tutorial French (Senior)
...	.....	Chemical Laboratory	
re	.....	Music (Senior A)	
	German (Junior)	French (Hon.) Music (Junior)	10—1 Chemical Laboratory
(ss) tional	Chemistry French (Senior)	Geology	
teo- tories	.....	Chemical Laboratory Biological and Geo- logical Laboratories	
	Latin Translation	Mathematics (Pass)	10—1 Biological and Geo- logical Laboratories
re	Latin Composition (Senior)	Latin Philology	
	Greek Translation	.....

ive tutorial instruction to their classes when requisite.

